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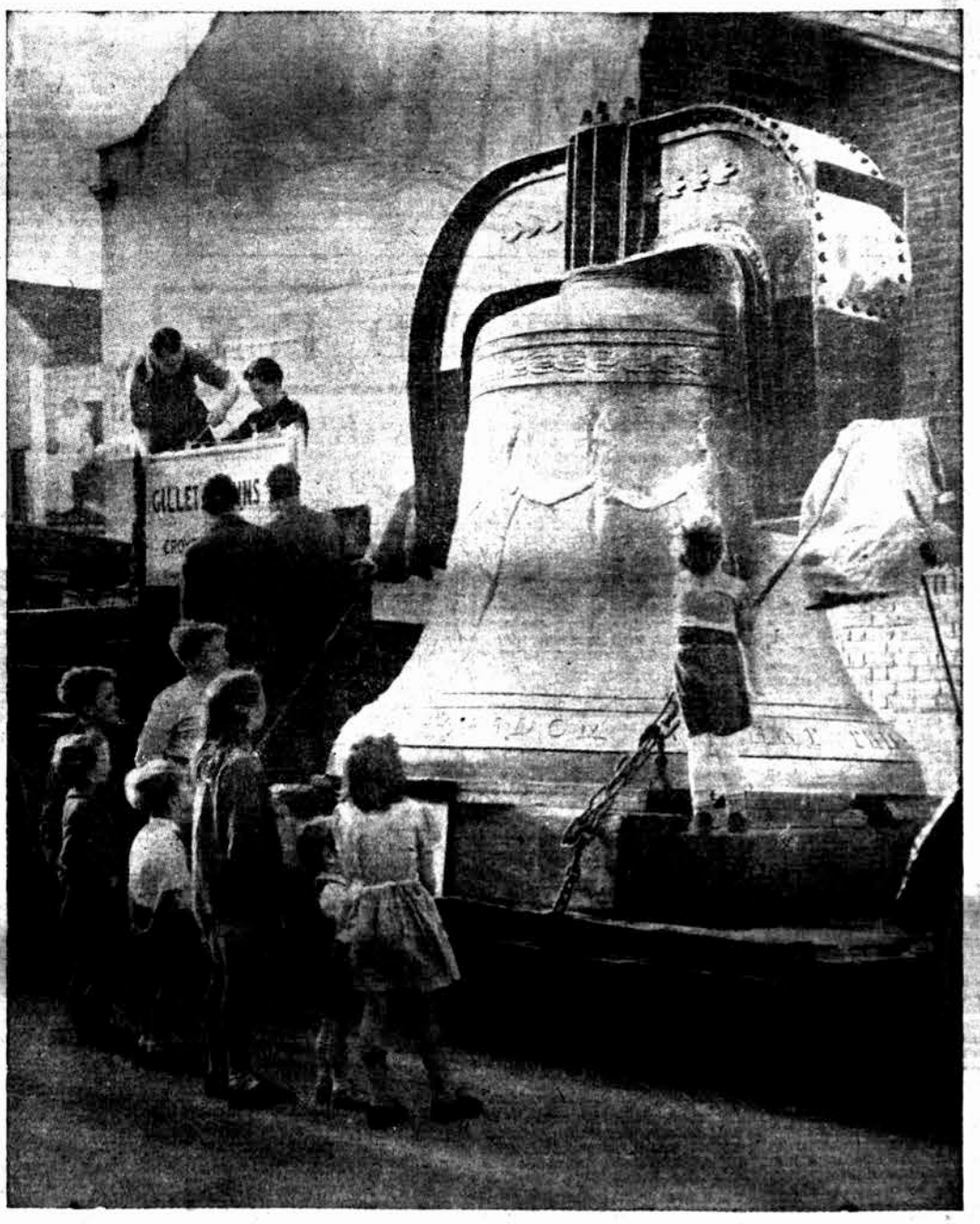

Children examine the 'Freedom Bell' at the factory in Croydon Surrey. This month, it is to be installed in Berlin under the sponsorship of the National Committee for a Free Europe (which has been set up in New York). The Freedom Bell weighs ten tons and is 8 feet high.

Indian Who Fought East India Company Raj

SEE PAGE—6

Marvels Of Pyramids

★

BY A. A. ABU BAKR.

EGYPTIAN Pyramids, which constitute one of the seven wonders of the world, cannot be as yet said to have been seen in all their architectural and scruptural glory. More and more of their ingenous structure is coming to our knowledge, as excavations are still being carried on. Only some excavations under the direction of Dr. Abu Bakr have brought to light several rock tombs that throw new light on sculptured prefection reached in the remote past.

The Giza Necropolis stands on a limestone plateau overlooking the Nile Valley. The general layout of the Necropolis centres around the three pyramids, which during the old kingdom were visible from the walls of Memphis, then the capital of Egypt The order of the three kings, builders of these three pyramids, namely Cheops, Chefren and Mycerinus, is definitely established and forms the basis of the chronology of the whole Necropolis.

The Cheops pyramid occupies the primary site on the north-east quarter of the plateau, and even if we knew nothing of the order of these kings, this pyramid would evidently look as the first which was built in the Necropolis. The Pyramid of Chefren is on the next most desirable point which remained after the excavation of the Cheops quarry. After the completion of the Chefren pyramid the only available forward site was that of the Mycerinus pyramid.

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The fields of Mastabas (tombs of nobles) are grouped about these three clearly dated royal tombs, but chiefly about the first pyramid. The great Giza Cemetery was essentially that of Cheops. The nucleus was the great pyramid of that king with three pyramids of his queens and the fields of Mastabas designed by him, west and east of the pyramid, for his children and favourites.

The king's own tomb, the plan of which was altered twice, leaving the first two designs unfinished, stood as the greatest of all true pyramids built of solid local limestone, cased with fine white limestone, dominating the whole plateau. Against its eastern face stood a great funerary temple of limestone paved with basalt and perhaps cased with hard stone.

From the entrance, a great corridor led down to a valley-temple, the remains of which have not yet been excavated. In front lay the area marked off for the Pyramid City of Cheops, in which were to reside the funerary priests of the king and those of the members of his family and court, exempt from taxes and official exactions, maintained by endowments of agricultural land

The cemetry was believed to be a great city of the living "Kas" (souls) of all the members of the royal family and court. The King lay in his pyramid provided with all the splendid equipment of his person and his place; the daily supply of food and drink was guaranteed by the endowments to the servants of the Ka, who were engaged to make offerings and recite the necessary formulas in the temple attached to the pyramid. The King's Ka was free to pass unhindered from the grave to the temple and the outer world. His queens, his children, his officials and his attendants lay in the small pyramids and the mastabas east and west of the pyramid; and those were also provided with similar equipment and similar daily offerings, each proportioned to his rank and means. Their "Kas", also, were free to pass unhindered to and from the grave to the outer world. Thus in the ghostly world of life after death the court of the great king, the queens, the children and the great officials were assembled around the Ka of the king and in daily association with him

The nobles used to execute drawn wills and testamentary endowments, the income from which was to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of their tombs and the presentation of oblations of incense, ointment, food, drink and clothing in liberal quantities and at frequent intervals. The privileges of these endowments, more than to secure him against all apprehension of hunger, thirst, or cold in the future life, seem to have consisted chiefly in enabling the deceased to share in the most important feasts and celebrations of the year.

The Egyptians used (then and now) to take great delight in religious celebrations, and the good cheer which

(Continued on Page 11)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

PENGUINS SING TO THEIR MATES, AND THO THEY CANT FLY, MIGRATE FROM ANTARCTICA TO SOUTH AMERICA WITH PIN POINT PRECISION!
THE REASON! BIRDS MIGRATE IS BECAUSE OF THE CONTENT OF INFRARED IN THE LIGHT!
THERE IS MORE LAND SURFACE ON WATER, THAT WATER SURFACE ON LAND.
THE GIRAFFE, TALLEST OF ALL EARTHLY DWELLERS, CAN PASS THE TIP OF ITS TONGUE THRU THE HOLE OF AN ORDINARY KEY!
THE BALSA TREE, FROM WEST INDIES, IS NOT ONLY DECORATIVE BUT SUPPLIES MANY PARTS FOR AIRPLANES!

WEEK-END FUN

Removing finger smudges from the doors, in the house, mother asked "Ann, are your hands dirty? Did you put them on the doors?"

"Oh, no," replied Ann. "Those can't be my finger marks—I always kick the doors open!"

★

London street cleaners finally won their demands for a five-day week. After a brief period they requested a return to their former five-and-a-half-day schedule. The explanation? Their wives were insisting they devote Saturday morning to household chores.

★

In Virginia, a judge dismissed intoxication charges against a man when he explained: "A woman told me to build a new henhouse out of the materials from the old, but not to tear down the old until I'd finished the new."

★

A little girl was crossing the Atlantic with her mother. It was her first ocean trip. The sea was as smooth as the proverbial millpond for the first three days; then the ship began rolling and pitching heavily.

The child could not understand what had happened. "Mother", she asked, "what's the matter? Are we on a detour?"

★

On the mantel in the lobby of a Santa Barbara, California, hotel stands a clock. A circle of white paper completely covers its face, and upon the paper are printed these significant words: VACATION TIME.

★

When Fred Astaire went to Hollywood to make his first picture, he was determined to act as well as dance. With this in mind, he called at his producer's office and said: "Look here, all I've been doing for the last 20 years is dancing, dancing, dancing! From now on—"

"Sit down, Fred," interrupted the producer. "You must be terribly tired."

★

She Could Not Get In The Last Word

The party from the dude ranch rode up Echo Canyon, and after much yoohoo-ing and halloo-ing and listening to the returning echoes, they came to a large flat rock on which had been painted a huge red cross.

"What's that?" asked one lady.

"That," said the guide, "is where the woman went crazy last year."

"Went crazy!" exclaimed the lady. "What caused her to do that?"

"She was trying to get in the last word", answered the guide, gently urging his horse on up the trail.

A lady in Texas wrote to her Mayor asking his help in locating her son, an ex-GI who lived in Paris. The Mayor wrote to the Governor, who wrote to the woman's Congressman, who sent the message to the State Department. Finally it came to the American Embassy in Paris.

An Embassy aide went to the Left Bank, walked up three flights of stairs, opened a door, and found three bearded young men sharing one room. Laundry was hanging in a corner of the room and one of the men was cooking onions over an open gas jet.

"Mr. Jones?" asked the Embassy man.

"Yes," replied one of the trio.

"For goodness sake, Mr. Jones", said the Embassy man, "why don't you write your mother?"

★

An American Army officer stationed in North Africa took his signet ring to an Arab jeweler to have the tarnish removed from it. The Arab spoke no English, and the officer couldn't speak anything else, so the transaction was not getting any clearer to either of them. Finally the officer took out a card and pencil. Trusting that the Arab knew a translator, he printed in large letters on the card: "Remove the Tarnish."

The Arab smiled and shook his head affirmatively.

Next day the officer called for the ring. With a smile of triumph, the Arab produced it. It was still tarnished, but beautifully engraved within were the words: "Remove the Tarnish."

★

The young clergyman, during a parochial call, noticed the little daughter of the hostess was busy with her slate, while eyeing him closely from time to time. "And what are you doing, Clare?" he asked.

★

A Poet

At the end of the last century there was a City man who hadn't too good opinion of poets.

Asked one day what he thought of a man with a poetic temperament he replied: "Oh, he is one of those fellows who have soarings after the indefinite, and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pays cash."

★

Distinction

"Well, gentlemen," said Sheridan, when the ladies had gone "Are we to drink like men or beasts?"

The indignant guests with one voice replied they inteded to drink like men.

"In that case", added Sheridan "we are going to be very drunk for beasts never drink more than they want."

The Trembling Earth

★

BY N. S. VASAN

ON Independence day, northern Assam was rocked by a severe earthquake.

It was fifty-three years back that a grim tragedy overtook Assam, when there was an untold death roll and unprecedented distruction of property.

Though the recurrence of the earth tremor, a few days back, was reported to be one of the greatest in the world and which shattered the recording instruments, it is gratifying that this deep-seated trembling of the earth has not been catastrophic, in character. In the recent past, earthquake have figured as a curious subject of study and man has learned much about them:

Earthquakes have attracted universal attention because of their terrible power of uprooting life on the entire area of their visitation. The early inhabitants of our earth have left behind a legancy of myth, clothed in mystery and superstition. The writings of philosophers like Pliny and Herodotus abound in superstition and and the literature of the East and the West is uniquely similar in this respect. With the mention of earthquakes in the Bible, the supernatural element gained ground through the middle ages: The early beliefs are today as bewildering as they are astonishing.

●

The Japanese believe that a large earth spider, which they called, "Jishinmushi," lived under the earth and caused the shakes. In Mongolia and Celebes though divorced by distance, the people think that earthquake is the mischief of a swine. In some parts of India, there persists a belief that it is due to a mole under the mountains, though the Mohamedans hold that a bigger creature like the elephant should account for it. Of course, the tortoise with a strong shell has not been left out from the strange imaginations of peoples of North America as being responsible for shaking the top which it supports.

In human conception all gods are not admitted as good; there are bad ones too. According to a story from Kamtchakka, it is revealed that the blame for the earthquake is apportioned to a god called 'Tuil'; when the god goes out for a walk he takes out his dogs, who are infected with insects. When they begin scratching their itching parts, we get earth-movements.

In Scandinavia, an evil genius called 'Loki,' who having killed his brother was bound to a rock and kept with snake venom dripping on his face. When Loki writhed with agony, he shook the earth too. The British were content to say that earthquakes were visitations from above to punish man's wickedness. The Archbishop of Naples as late as 1930 pronounced, that earthquakes were ordered by God provoked by woman's immodesty!

One may be apt to laugh at these things but knowledge has grown far from the stage of fantastic conceptions.

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The earth, whose surface we see, is cool as cucumber and calmly supports life, both plant and animal. But can you picture what happens under the green verdure and the beauty it upholds? None has seen it nor any one will see it ever! Yet we know today of the conditions prevailing under the crust of the earth. The earth extends down to a staggering depth of nearly 6,000 miles till the core is reached. As we go mining down and down into the earth we find the heat is increasing and the deepest of mines is hardly two miles in depth! Even here it is so hot that mining becomes impossible, in spite of air cooling arrangements. Beyond this in the deep interior it is tremendously hot. In this infernal hell, massive rocks are molten and remain in an animated liquid condition. It is in these unseen interiors that the trouble really starts. Scientists have tried to give various explanations.

It was Mitchell who said that earthquakes may be due to volcanoes and an attempt was later made to correlate volcanic activity with earthquake regions.

It is now known that the Himalayan

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UNCONQUERED PEAK

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Mount Everest Has So Far Defied All Climbers

MOUNT EVEREST which has so far successfully defied the efforts of man to reach its summit, has also defied attempts at finality both as regards its height and name.

Due to its unique position of being the highest point on the earth. Everest has commanded a great deal of attention and still continues to be the centre of controversy in the press and scientific journals. Mount Everest featured during question-time in Parliament. It was asked whether the Government had any information that its original name was Gauri Shankar. When was its height calculated and should not the name be changed, particularly, when Sir George Everest was not associated with its discovery? The Survey of India publication "Mount Everest, Its Name and Height" examines some of these problems and indicates their complexity.

Mount Everest was first observed by surveyors in 1849 and 1850 but it was not until about two years later, that the computations were sufficiently advanced to show that it was the highest peak in the world. The question of atmospheric refraction was, however, still being investigated at that time and it was only in 1865 that the determination of the figure of 29,002 ft. for the height was considered sufficiently reliable to be accepted.

Its Name

Mount Everest was entered in technical publications as Peak XV and between 1852 to 1865 much thought was given to the question of a name for it. As none of the suggested local names was found acceptable, Sir Andrew Waugh with the concurrence of Col. Henry Thullier, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Mr. Radhanath Sikhadar, the Chief Computor, and in consultation with the Royal Geographical Society, finally decided to name it after Sir George Everest, who had retired in 1843, to commemorate his contribution to the geodetic survey of India.

In 1904 Captain Wood, who was especially deputed by Lord Curzon to sketch and identify peaks in Nepal, established that Gauri Shankar, a name which has often been suggested for Mt. Everest, was a peak about 36 miles distant from Mount Everest and about a mile lower in height.

The policy of the Survey of India has always been to adopt local names for all geographical features rather than give them any personal names. Mount Everest is the only exception as it had no local name at the time of its discovery, and none has been since put forward that stands out as indubitable. Similarly, no local name has been found for the second highest peak in the world in the Karakoram Range, which retains its symbolic name K2.

Who discovered Mount Everest? As observations play a more important part than computations, a story which has gained considerable currency that it was the Chief Computor has to be discounted. The discovery of Mount Everest must be regarded as the result of a combined effort of the observers and computors of the Survey of India.

Correct Height

The height of Mount Everest must be adhered to as 29,002 ft. until further observations are taken.

But this is not precise enough judged by modern standards. Observations of Mount Everest were made from six stations in the plains at an average height of about 230 ft. above mean sea-level and about 110 miles away from the mountain. The mean of the heights of Mount Everest as computed from the stations is 29,002 ft. and this is the figure adopted up to the present time. Regarded in the light of modern knowledge this estimate of the height, suffers from several sources of error. While it is a sound principle to determine the height of a peak from observations at several stations, it is well to realise that at such long distances all measurements blur in a common uncertainty, due to refraction.

WORLD'S HIGHEST

Due to the unique position of being the highest point on the earth, Mount Everest has so far successfully defied the efforts of man to reach its summit, and has also defied attempts at finality both as regards its height and name.

Above Mount Everest is seen at a distance from the East Rongbuk Glacier.

Thoughts On A Second-Hand Bookshop

●

BY GEO P. V. MILLER.

IT is said that one of the boasts of men of letters is to have glorified the term "second-hand" which others have "soiled to all ignoble use," and that all the best books are necessarily second-hand.

Despite such an exalted place given to second-hand books, yet it seemed strange that many pass second-hand bookshops without so much as stepping in to see whether anything could be had from them. Perhaps it is because they do not believe, as "Some Detached Thoughts On: Books" says: "I love to lose myself in other men's minds."

This indifference is also possibly due to the fact that it has never occurred to them what a charming adventure, a hidden joy awaits them in the dreamy and stuffy atmosphere of a second-hand bookshop.

There is a thrill and a conflict of emotions in these second-hand bookshops which is not experienced in a new-book shop where the works of acknowledged literary masters and the puerile efforts of struggling and ambitious young writers are neatly arranged, classified, catalogued and priced with all the methodical efficiency of this modern and progressive commercial age.

The very haphazard manner in which they are stored in these second-hand bookshops—some in shelves, standing upright or lying flat, but packed to the utmost limit of the tier with Homer, Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray lying cheek by jowl with Belloc, Chesterton, Shaw, Coppard or Peter Cheyney, some scattered helter-skelter all over the floor with strange bed-fellows as Goldsmith and Bates, and others tied in untidy bundles, as if the spirits of authors would spirit them away—stirs your emotions.

In such an environment the spirits of authors treated seem to touch you mentally and spiritually that you are unconsciously but sympathetically drawn to them.

World Of Fantasy

As absorbed as an explorer in bookland you wander around in a reflective daze, picking up this or that, and forgetting for the nonce the existence of yourself and the outside world. Here, in truth, lies enchantment and glamour; a soul stirring literary world of fantasy.

When there is a surfeit of new books—good, bad and indifferent—by known and unknown writers intermingled with reprints of better known works of mature vintage—daily filling the shelves of Publishing Houses and Book-sellers what need is there, you will probably ask, for second-hand books. But a visit to a new bookshop will reveal that there is a tendency for discriminating readers, young and old, to select a well-known work in preference to one which is "modern."

This choice for older works bears out the advice of a sound but surly critic who said, "when a new book is published read an old one." It also reveals that while there is a good market for old favourite readers prefer waiting for new prints of them rather than paying a visit to second-hand bookshops because they are either non-existent or if existing are in out of the way places, stored in dingy rooms and ill-kept.

There is no doubt that some have an aversion for second-hand books particularly if they are extremely old and by masters long forgotten. They feel that they are out of date, and not worth reading, much less owning. But it is wondered how many pause to reflect what Chaucer aptly says in this regard. He points out:

"For out of old feldes, as men seith,
Cometh al this newe corn fro yeer to yere;
And out of olde bokes in good feith,
Cometh all this new science that men lere."

A non appreciation of this fact is possibly the cause why people pass a second-hand bookshop without as much stepping in to see what they can "pick up." It may also be because they feel that there will be nothing suitable for them or due to their innate prejudice that "after all they are only second-hand stuff."

Eschew Prejudice

Be it what it may, there is no doubt that when you visit a second-hand book shop you begin to realise that it really opens a vista of book-land. While seeing the varied collection symbolising not only thoughts, periods and events of the ancient past but also of the recent past and the present, and casually opening a book here and a book there and taking in some appropriate thought, you begin to eschew your inherent prejudice.

Having done so you begin to look upon a second-hand bookshop with a different perspective and to feel that you have missed one of the good things of life—a visit to a second-hand bookshop—where there are books offering you all the glamour, thrills, incidents, fancies, facts, reasons, etc., as in the Arabian Nights, and incidentally too all the education and culture you need.

To the book-lover and collector of works out of print or difficult to obtain, a second-hand bookshop is an unexplored mine. Here, after much "digging in", sweat, brushing away the cob webs, and swallowing some of the dust, you unexpectedly pick up your choice or some other good "find" which grows scarcer and scarcer as the years roll by for a mere song.

None seems to realize that a second-hand bookshop is literally literary shrine. It draws its devotees, it would seem, not to worship but to search and breathe the musty air which pervades the entire place and gives it an atmosphere of antiquity.

Though seemingly in seach of a "find", its worshippers stand for a while in obeisance and drink deep of the historic past which pervades the entire atmosphere into which they are engulfed.

Antidote

Enraptured with this atmosphere they seem to get into the spirit of the past and become reminiscent. Obsessed, as it were, the older at any rate, quote some ancient philosophy, thought or idea which can well be an antidote to this sick world of ours.

Apart from the associations a second-hand bookshop creates, it is also a meeting place not only for bibliophiles but also for students and casual readers. It is a place, too, where all barriers of caste, class and religion, so pronounced today, are broken. It is a place where forgetting your own importance, you discuss books and unconsciously strike up a friendship which endures.

A second-hand bookshop is a place where, at times, much to your surprise you are able to retrieve the book you lent and which had gone beyond recall. It is also a place where quite accidentally you come upon the name of some of your long lost friends, casual or sincere, which either brings morbid or pleasant memories. It may be the means, too, of tracing some dear friend whom you have lost sight of, or renewing, as in some cases, a friendship which was broken and which time has healed.

Owing to the high cost of new books which the average middle or poor working man or woman can ill-afford, these second-hand bookshops offer a good hunting ground to them.

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Goddess Of Cosmic Evolution

SIGNIFICANCE OF DURGA PUJA

BY PROF. K. CHAKRAVORTY

THE origin of the conception of Sri Durga with ten hands carrying ten different weapons of war and piercing a buffalo-headed demon is traced as far back as the days of Vedas.

As a matter of fact, it should be noted that the icons change their forms through the march of centuries as thoughts evolve and new visions get incorporated. That was how philosophy was rendered in images of marble and paintings of colour in India. As soon as there is any change in the accepted ideology of the day, this is incorporated in the images or the pictures rendered so that nothing might mislead the public in their appreciation of a new and modified metaphysical proposition.

Every god in fact, represents a particular philosophy—the images are really the renderings of ideas.

We have it on the authority of the Vedas, that Durga is a Vedic deity. The two hymns--Devi and Ratri—celebrate the glory of the almighty goddess. In the first hymn, the seer identifies, Vak, the daughter of sage Ambhrina with the Ultimate Reality. In the second one, the seer sings in praise of Durga. The celebrated commentator of the Vedas points out that the Durga of the second hymn is none other than the Great Energy, mentioned in later Tantra works.

Though Durga is thus a Vedic deity, yet the Puranas have discussed Her nature and mode of worship in great details. The Markandeya Purana has given us a most brilliant account of the three-fold aspects of the Divine Energy. According to this Purana the Divine Energy has both a transcendant and immanent aspect. Prior to the first creation, there was nothing but uncaused, eternal and self-revealing Divine Energy. Human intellect fails to comprehend this transcendent nature of the Divine Energy because of its limited power of understanding. Empirically this aspect is a mere abstraction, but it is required to be assumed as the basis of all creation. The emmanent aspect of Divine Energy is viewed in three ways. In the beginning of creation the Divine Energy assumes the form of Mahalakshmi. Mahalakshmi is the final cause of the empirical universe and the first product of the self-evolution of the Divine Energy. She is the background of all subsequent evolutions.

The immanation of Mahakali starts with a preponderance of the element of 'tamas' in Mahalakshmi while the immanation of Mahasarasvati proceeds from an excess of element of 'sattva'. When these two immanations occur and the elements of 'tamas' and sattva' are eliminated, the element of 'rajas' remains. Mahalaxmi is the equilibrium of the three elements.

No Idolatry

As matter of fact, two centuries of abuse and misrepresentation by missionaries and others from the West had created a belief outside India that Hindus were idol-worshippers.

In reality in India there is no idolatry to be found. This is admitted by Mr Spalding today, after two centuries of misrepresentation. Every icon is symbolical, every part of the body has a reference beyond the material flux.

Historically a reference to this goddess has been traced to Shukla Yajurveda (3-58), where she has been termed Ambika. In Taittiriya Aranyaka again there is further reference. These, however, do not comprise in full the wealth of implications associated with this great deity.

In Kalika Purana, there is a discussion on the various forms of Durga. In the original creation Durga came out in Ugrachanda form, and had eighteen arms. In the second creation she appeared as the sixteen armed Bhadrakali. During the present creation she has been fashioned with ten arms. She has also been conceived as thousand-armed in the Devi Mahatmya but the significance of these added attributes and their formal suggestions unfortunately could not be easily understood. Pundits of India were between the horns of a dilemma. In the first place, they could only follow the traditional way of repeating the story of the gods or goddesses without having the breadth of vision to realise their significance in the intellectual settings of today. They hardly know the world thought of today and never dream what the ultimate reference to the problems of the cosmos signify. The deity known as Mahishamardini is, therefore, described as if her account resembles a tale comprised in the stories of the Thousand And One Nights or in those of the Aesop's Fables. Her accounts as given in Chandi Saptashati, therefore furnish no light to appreciate her in a proper way with reference to her legitimate suggestive halo. So far as the Western savants go, they, with very few exceptions, curiously find in the Hindu icons nothing more than what they do in the African Idols.

The awe-inspiring conception of goddess Durga, however, has no parallel in human history. It will be seen that She is not a weak feminine personality unwilling to play her role in stabilising the world with Her powers for doing good. In her ten hands She holds key of social evolution—destruction and rebirth, dissolution and fulfilment.

At Her feet lies the formidable Asura, bleeding to death but trying to assume a new form before the old one has expired. Her mount is the king of beast the Lion, representing the powerful animal instincts in a man, chastened by discipline and harnessed to the task of subjugating Evil.

The Mother is thus the quintessence of that inexorable dynamic Power which manifests itself through the upheavals of history and runs through the purges of revolutions to fulfil the common destiny of humanity.

Blessing Through Violence

She holds in her arms mighty weapons--She has no nonviolent mission and no Hindu goddess as the deity personifying Power of Shakti ever stands passivistic in her attitude. The weapons in the hand of a beneficent and just deity is really a blessing, for she helps the righteous against the evil-doers. The weapons in the hands of one standing for piety and honesty always keep up the balance against the encroachments of evil. Hindu goddesses, therefore, do not and need not cultivate non-violence as this means the emergence of chaos. There is such a thing as evolution by explosion as conceived by the modern scientists. The deities of Hinduism are not represented as mincing matter and are not therefore, conceived as shy in taking up a realistic view of happenings. The evildoers--the demons in the form of buffalo--must die. It is a question of struggle between two opposites and the forces of honesty and piety must triumph.

From Epoch To Epoch

In the Sri Durga conception, the world order gets reflected within the tiny scope of a sculptural feat in which artists show their genius in many ways. Four worlds are encompassed in this figuration--the worlds of god, man, animal and devil. These forces act and react and the balance is maintained by the Divine Power presiding over all. Nothing more significant or far-reaching has been conceived in human history and the philosophy unfolded in Hindu India has played its part brilliantly in its attempts at figurating this mighty cosmic drama that gets enacted from epoch to epoch.

—Burck in the Chicago Sun Times

"The Eleventh Commandment."

HOW TO INTERPRET YOUR DREAM

OUR dreams offer us a powerful aid towards solving our deepest problems and making the most of our lives, writes Walter Walker in "Pageant".

Yet most of us never use this great gift. We say that we don't have dreams—or that our dreams are silly—or that dream analysis is fakery. And so we ignore this powerful source of self-understanding.

If you want to understand your own dreams, you must learn to translate the strange dream symbols into workaday language. Such translation is never exact or complete. Usually, we think in words; but we dream in moving, talking pictures. These shifting pictures, movements, colours, sounds, words, moods, feelings are too complex and plentiful to be squeezed into ordinary words. Yet, with practice, you can learn to catch the drift of the meaning of your dream, even though you may not be able to state it explicity. Sometimes a dream is fairly clear.

Foot-Race Story

For instance, an ambitious young businessman dreamed that he was running a foot-race. His pants were too tight. Just as he sprinted ahead of the other contestants, the seat of his pants ripped open. The spectators laughed.

On waking, he felt quite uncomfortable. A saying his mother used to repeat popped into his mind: "You're getting too big for your britches". With a burst of insight and honesty, he admitted to himself: "Yes, I'm getting too big for my britches. I'm trying too hard to out-do the other fellow. I'm too anxious to get ahead at any cost. I'd better slow myself down".

This interpretation of his dream may be neither deep nor thorough. But it shows how a dream can give an honest hint on some personality problem.

Pre-Requisites

Before you can really understand your own dreams, four qualifications are necessary:

First, you must really want to understand them. And this desire can be honest only if you are willing to see yourself as you truly are, not as you wish you were.

Second, you must have the courage, honesty and energy to tackle the hard and sometimes unpleasant job of analysing them.

Third, you need a grasp of basic human psychology. Certain books can aid you here; the most useful is probably 'Self-Analysis' by Dr. Karen Horney.

Fourth, you need to acquire some knowledge of the methods of interpreting dream symbols. On this point modern psychoanalysis can help.

Although there are various theories of dream interpretation, many psychoanalysts would agree to these basic points:

1. Our dreams reveal our innermost natures. They show us our secret selves, our hidden attitudes, wishes, impulses.

2. In our dreams we attempt to solve our most urgent problems. And this struggle goes on even when our waking minds don't even know that the problems exist.

3. Our dreams are difficult to understand, because we often don't want to face the truths which they expose—and also because our everyday intelligence cannot easily

(Continued on Page 28)

PAINTER OF ROOF OF THE WORLD

Tibet Captivates Kanwal Krishna

DALAI LAMA POSES FOR INDIAN ARTIST

BY V. C. NATARAJAN

A glamourous Belle from Kafiristan painted by Kanwal Krishna

A YOUNG, short and stocky boy was playfully scribbling away with his crayons....In fact, he was just past the toddler's stage....His parents fondly desired him to be an engineer, the family profession. Fate or his intuitive faculty intervened....

His first painting fetched him a princely price of Rs. 13 and his first month at this age-old art gave him a remuneration of Rs. 85. Today, his works adorn the art galleries of the world, of princes and paupers, too, Ex-Viceroys and Ex-British Nabobs, and India herself.

Meet Kanwal Krishna, the unassuming native of Kamalia village of Lyallpur District in West Pakistan.

Thirty-eight-year-old Kanwal at first obeyed his parents in going to the Benares Hindu University in 1929 after passing his matriculation. He passed out his first year and then decided to give up engineering once and for all times—"since I was bad at mathematics."

This was the turning point in his career. Since the age of five Kanwal had a fancy to scribble in crayon, sketches of life and landscape and when he returned home in 1930, he had all the time at his disposal to pour out his heart in colours.

Master Hand At Landscapes

Good Beginning

Kanwal's first painting, depicting a Hindu Puranic scene, was sold for Rs. 13 in 1931. His very first month gave him a princely return of Rs. 85—considering that those were the days of depression.

By 1932, Kanwal's income had soared to Rs. 300 per month.

Kanwal now thought that he should have some academical training in art. He joined the Government School of Arts in Calcutta in 1933 and completed the course in 1939.

Even when he was a student his brilliance came to the notice of Indian and Western art critics and it was not surprising that the Bihar and Orissa Research Society accepted his services —which were offered free—in assisting their expedition to Tibet for copying manuscripts and Tibetan paintings.

Kanwal thus became the first Indian artist in modern times to enter Tibet, the land of the Lamas, and Lhasa, the "forbidden city."

Kanwal stayed in some of the oldest monasteries—Sera, Drebung, Reting, Sakya and Melonthakta—and some of his paintings brought him into contact with the Political Department of the Government of India.

Earlier, as a fourth year student, Kanwal visited Kashmir. This was his first visit to the Himalayas. "That was the time when I realised the beauty of the Himalayas. I was so much paralysed by the beauty and panorama of the snowpeaked ranges that I could hardly paint. I had a desire to go back again."

Again To Tibet

In August, 1939, news came to hand that the 14th Dalai Lama had been discovered and that the new incarnation was to be brought to Lhasa in October that year. Kanwal was sent ahead as the vanguard of the British Mission to the installation ceremonies, to sketch the arrival of the Dalai Lama and other preliminary functions.

His one outstanding work was the painting of the actual installation ceremonies in February, 1940. This was a rare occasion and he was allowed to be present on four days of the 13 days of the ceremonies, which are repeated every day during this period. This privilege has not been extended to any other Indian or foreigner. The paintings of these ceremonies now form part of the private collection of Sir Basil Gould, former British Political Officer in Gangtok.

Dalai Lama Episode

These are his impressions about the Dalai Lama:

"When the political officer and myself paid our first official call on the Dalai Lama, the young cheruby spiritual ruler's eyes were so piercing and so steadfastly fixed on me. A British officer and myself decided to take cine-reels of this historic interview. It is historic in the sense that both our cameras—mine was a 16mm and the other's 30 mm—got jammed barely after we had taken thirty feet. The film was all wasted. Such a strong impression was created in my mind that I painted a picture of our party virtually sealed to the spot by the piercing eyes of the young Dalai Lama. This picture is now in the collection of Sir Basil Gould.

"The parents of the Dalai Lama were so simple that they never were conscious of their official status. The Dalai Lama's mother always sat on the ground, while I was offered a higher seat. Though she was from an ordinary peasant's family in Western China, she had a strong personality. It was really her painting that made the Dalai Lama pose for his portrait.

"The Dalai Lama sent for his mother's picture and kept it in his room for three days. Th eDalai Lama gave three sittings in his summer palace, the Norbulingka (The Jewel Garden), in the month of May.

This was the first time that the Dalai Lama had ever posed for an artist.

"I painted the whole family and became a daily visitor to the Norbulingka Palace. Every day, the Dalai Lama used to make enquiries about me and made it a practice to send me cakes from his own dish. The people wanted a bit of the precious cakes that came to me as a daily present. It was perhaps the cakes that made me more known than my art".

In Treasurehouse

Of his visits to monasteries, he says: "very strong impressions of my travels in Tibet are with Sakya monastery, which is at a height of about 15,000 feet. The architecture of the monastery is most beautiful.

A museum of Chinese and Tibetan art, the monastery has in its proud possession 1,000-year-old paintings, carvings and manuscripts in Sanskrit.

"Probably, I am the only Indian ever to have been admitted into the sanctum sanctorum of this monastery which is locked by three doors all sealed by the Sakya Lama.

"Another monastery, almost similar in architecture, to the Sakya, is the Shiang Gumbha, now lying in ruins. Perched at a height of 15,000 feet on the route to Lhasa, there are to be found heaps of ancient books, manuscripts and paintings in it.... but no one lives there now".

'End Of Long Feud'

The year 1941 was another milestone in his career. Kanwal married an artist of the Bombay school—Miss Devyani Jadhav. It was history created in Indian art of today, for the Calcutta and Bombay schools of thought never agreed and some Calcutta journals went to the extent of hailing it as the "end of a long feud".

Between 1943 and 1948, Kanwal toured Sikkim state, the North-West Frontier, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

Regarding his visit to the North-West Frontier in 1945, at the invitation of Governor Sir George Cunningham, Kanwal says: "The Afridi villages were very interesting. Each village has its own watchtower.

The structure of the buildings and the people are in perfect harmony, for both have the, rugged, rustic, tough and rough features of the hillside.

I liked the ruggedness of the wild landscape of the Chitral mountains, which are a blend of brown and yellow effects with the glaciers and snow glistening in the sunshine.

"The most outstanding impression is of my visit to the Valley of the Kaffirs. They are a very simple, frank and open-minded people. They feel depressed because of the hatred of their neighbours. They are great lovers of art, specially wood-carving. There are some two-storied houses where not an inch of space is left uncarved.

"A feature of their dress is the headgear. This is a peculiar apparel studded with cowries and the secret of its making is known only to themselves. No one will part with this headgear for love or for money since it takes a long time, sometimes even a year, to complete a single headgear. And they will never appear in the open without this headgear".

Kanwal Krishna the well-known 'mountain' artist

On Kashmir Front

In 1947, Kanwal felt that newspaper reports of the Indian soldier's exploits, trials and tribulations on the Kashmir front were somewhat incomplete and thought the gap could be filled in by a pictorial portrayal.

So in May, 1948, with the blessings of Gen. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, Kanwal and his wife set out on a tour of almost every front line in Kashmir and Jammu. The last one he painted was the Dras battle over the Zoji La, which also was the last battle, for there followed soon after the cease-fire orders.

Since then, the Krishnas have been moving around Madras, Mysore, Jaipur, Bombay, Calcutta and Kalimpong. At present they are in Gangtok engaged in experiments on new colour designs and folk art and primitive art.

Their eight-year-old son Ashish is fast getting into the footsteps of his parents. Starting with crayons and pencil, he has now completed nearly 200 paintings in water-colours. Two were selected by Madame Montessori and two by the Government of India for the Child Art Exhibition of 1949 in New Delhi.

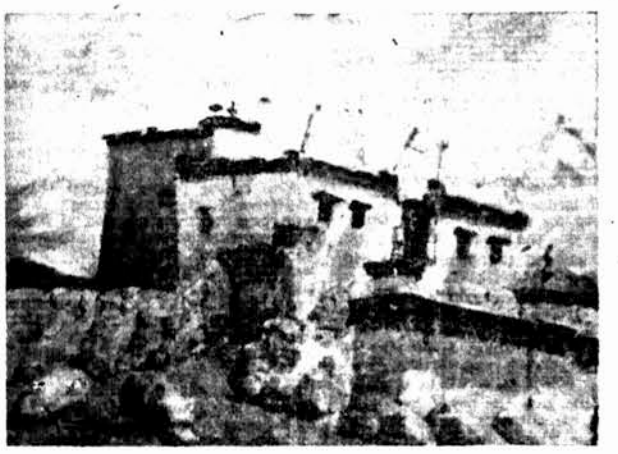
Their two daughters, five-year-old Chitrangada and three-year-old Mridula are very much interested in dancing. But their playthings are colours!

The last fifty years have produced some Indian artists of international repute like Amrita Sher Gill, the Tagores, Nandalal Bose, Hebbar and Kanwal Krishna.

Many more artists are there; some of them are in the "Anami" class; some belong to the group which likes comparison with Picasso or Van Gogh.

Kanwal's brushes dipped in oil or water-colours, have in the words of the famous American poet-novelist Edgar Allan Poe, "ridden over the mountains of the moon, down the valley of the shadow", and still continues to "ride, boldly ride".

Dras Battle On Canvas



"The House of the Winds"—world highest monastary at a height of 17,000 feet on route from Gyahtse to Lhasa.

Best In Landscapes

Kanwal can be seen best in his landscapes. His reproductions of the Himalayas from Kashmir to Kanchenjunga present a portrait of frankness, freshness, fearlessness boldness, broadmindedness and blending "Yes, perhaps, that is the message my paintings carry". Kanwal says very unassumingly.

Why the mountain and the Valley? Let Kanwal himself give the answer:

"I like the ruggedness of the mountain, the scraggy peaks with their crests of snow and armour of glaciers. I like the emptiness beyond since it

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HOPE RETRIEVED

SHORT STORY
By
G. CHANDRAKANT

THE sun had just glided out of the depths and another day had been tagged on to Nature's eternal calendar. All the wholesomeness of a village dawn had burst upon the surroundings. The delicious fragrance of the early morning blossons, wafted across by the cool breeze, was as though fairies had carried hither the incense of Paradise.

It was amidst such surroundings, in the garden backyard of a small cottage, Asha was daintily engaged in combing her rich brown tresses. By her side was her brother, her darling Vijay. The lame youth's deft fingers were cleverly arranging together a few flowers. Red flowers; Yellow flowers! Blue flowers! Flowers, wild and fragrant. It was a veritable festival of colours! The scene would have been a perfect study for an artist's canvas.

"Asha," Vijay called out in a sad tone. His gloom struck a discordant note amidst Nature's glorious symphony.

"Yes?" The maiden had nearly completed her plait

"Am I a burden on others, Asha?"

"Who said so?" demanded the sister.

"I am lame! Can't you understand?"

"So what?" asked the other slightly vexed. From the youth's very childhood when he had lost the use of his left foot, she had been his only comfort in times of despair. Between brother and sister had evolved a love, deep and sublime.

"They curse at me in the house," Vijay continued, "after mother's death even father neglects me."

"Don't be foolish!" Asha tried to brush him off. She wanted him to forget his disability and to be ever hopeful

"No Asha, I am not foolish. Vijay persisted tearfully. Yesterday I was feeling very tired and sickly; I requested Gopalbhayya to give me my walking stick. Do you know what he said?"..Vijay stopped awhile and added: "Bhayya just shrugged his shoulders and told me that it was high time I did some real work "This is not a 'dharmashala' and you ought to work for your foor' he reminded me

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Asha's forehead had puckered into a frown. She hated Gopal, her eldest brother. "Tyrant and coward she termed him. The latter was a discontented grumbler who for ever was venting his rage on his younger brother, just because the lame youth could not do manual work Yet, Vijay had taken great pains to learn stitching. Quickly and cleverly he had picked-up many household duties. These were, however overlooked by the imperious Gopal "Trifles!" had been his caustic comment 'only a milksop is proud of such jobs And when Vijay had tried his hand at field-work, he had been packed-off home as a 'good-for-nothing cripple'

Asha stood up. Two hot tears trickled down her cheeks onto Vijay's hand The youth looked up and smiled feebly It was only his smile that could restore his sister's joy She was his Life, his Hope. The loss of his leg had gained him an angel!

The girl was just about to depart, when Vijay stopped her He looked mischievously at her face

"And now you also will forget me, m'lady" he jocularly remarked.

"Why?" Asha asked in surprise.

"Because next month is your marriage Then why will you remember poor Vijay?"

Asha's palm had however sealed his lips. She slid down to the grass and placing her chin on his lap she looked up at him Her cheeks were flushed with eagerness and the twinkle in her eyes betrayed her emotion

"Vijay, I will take you off to my house", she said in a low excited tone. "I will take you away and keep you gay and cheerful All in my own home! No one will come between us! There will be a garden for you to tend and I will demand that you be taught to play on the 'sitar Together we will build-up a sweet little home. with just three contented souls"

Suddenly Asha came down to earth from her world of dreams She remembered that she had as yet to prepare the afternoon lunch With a blush and a smile, she ran off to the kitchen.

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Fate's surging torrent does not heed human desires It sets out a certain course for each individual and any out of the way plans are pebbles, which it sweeps away with contempt or leaves aside with indifference.

Asha was one such individual to suffer. Her hopes were dashed ruthlessly against rocks and the shock had benumbed her joy. The very instant her husband had stepped into her life, he had also disappeared from it that very moment, never to return again. It had happened only a month after the marriage: he was on his way to fetch the bride home A train disaster—the handiwork of political fanatics—claimed him as one of its numerous victims.

To Asha the whole atmosphere was rather bitter and seemed to have lost all the charm and confidence that had enveloped her maiden days. She was angry with the world: angry with Fate! Henceforth her lot in life would be bleak and insipid.

On the tenth day after her husband's death, they would snatch away from her all the jewels and coloured sarees. In return, she would be given a dismal white borderless cloth, which she had to wear for life. The colourful 'kum-kum' would be wiped off from her forehead, leaving it naked and bare And then, Asha shuddered to think of it, they would remove all her golden tresses, depriving her of one of her dearest treasures

All this for the death of a husband whom she had seen only for a moment and when she was as yet a virgin, pure and young

In the eyes of the villagers, she was a girl of ill-omen They talked of her as though it was her hand that had killed her husband. In their anxiety to preserve shaky religious dogmas, these people lost sight of essential human feelings. They refused to understand her heart-throbs.

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Vijay had heard of this and wanted to do something for Asha. With determination, the youth approached his father. The latter was busy talking to some elders, probably about the ceremony that was to take place on the tenth day.

"Yes?" his father asked in a rather sore tone He disliked the boy's interruption.

"Father", implored Vijay, "let Asha have all her sarees, jewels and her hair. To take them away from her would break her heart."

"Her elders know better,' rasped out the other.

"Let her retain her hair,' Vijay begged, "at least her hair!"

Grim silence was the only answer.

"And yet girls of her own age will have everything—pretty jewels, sarees and every other joy Why should Asha alone suffer? Father, what is her crime?" piteously argued Vijay.

"Boy! Religious sanctity cannot be sacrificed for a young girl's fancies," droaned out the village elders.

This enraged the youth. He suddenly became cool.

"Sanctity!" he exclaimed with contempt. "If the torture of an innocent being is the price of sanctity, sanctity loses all meaning. It becomes an agency of cruelty and tyrrany".

"Shut up!" roared out Vijay's father and gave the boy a resounding slap on his cheek

Stunned and heart-broken the cripple limped off to his sister to cry his heart out. "A few handfuls of hair might mean nothing to old orthodox people," he comforted his sister, "but it means everything to a girl in the prime of her life. It is but natural that you should yearn for colour and joy.

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Only a night remained between Asha and the fateful day; her mental torture was acute. She dreaded the loss of her hair and she was determined not to let it happen. The sordid walls of the kitchen tortured her and filled her with ennui. On the spur of the moment her mind was blinded by one desperate idea, that of self-destruction. The idea clung to her like a leech and refused to quit.

The house was asleep. Vijay was lost in a deep slumber. Asha got up and moved towards his bed. She removed her ear-rings and placed them by the youth's side. With a last lingering look, filled with love and remorse, the girl slipped out of the house. She trudged along mile after mile, a child of Fate and circumstances.

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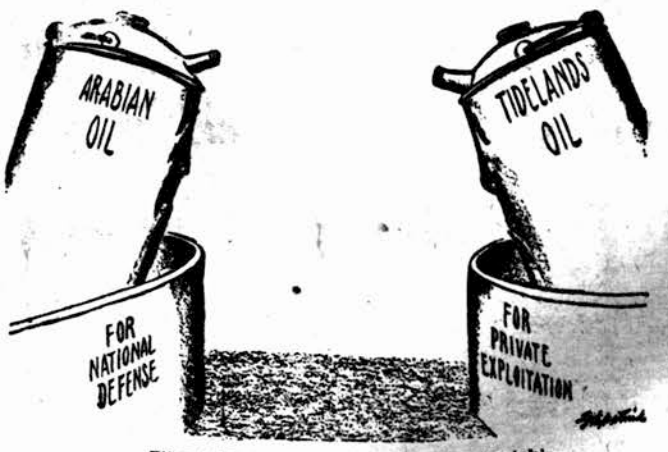
Asha had fled and Vijay was heartbroken. His Hope had deserted him and there was nothing left for him in the house. Unwanted and uncared for, he silently left the place and

'SEEMS THERE IS OIL AND OIL'



Fitzpatrick in 'The St Louis Post-Dispatch'.

made for the city. The little money he had with him just sufficed to pay his bus fare.

No sooner had he arrived at his destination he found himself tossed into a surging sea of humanity. It was a market place and people were either buying or selling. The noise of barter filled the air. In this seething humanity one could easily distinguish three distinct kinds of people. There were those that had lost all. there were others who lived luxuriously and there was a majority of those that struggled hard for their living.

Like the proverbial 'navigator without a compass', Vijay wandered along without any knowledge of his surroundings. Weakness had crept all over his limbs and his pace had considerably slackened. Exhausted and tired, he sat down at the foot of a lamp-post. Hunger had menacied him and was now torturing him. His pleading eyes desperately roved about the nearby foodshops—food that was so near and yet so far.

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Most of the people walked along indifferently; they had enough to do with beggars. Some dropped in a few coppers while others just philosophised and walked along. Shortly afterwards, a well-dressed couple passed that way They were followed by a smart young girl of about six, trotting merrily along. The child's hands were laden with sweets and on looking aside she perceived the sufferer on the pavement

The child walked further but then faltered. Her young mind appeared to be debating a small problem. A few minutes afterwards she rushed to the lame youth and placed a few of her sweets in his shaky hands. This spontaneous offering of innocent childhood seemed to have a greater healing effect than actual food. Vijay was overcome with emotion. Unable to withstand his feelings he caught hold of the child's hand and patted it; his trembling lips broke forth into a weak smile.

By now the young one's mother had returned. She grasped the child's hand and dragged her off.

"You fool!" the lady scolded her daughter. "Do I buy you these eatables that you may waste them on such wretches? The fellow might be a criminal".

The agonised youth wept at this unkind cut. A young and open-hearted child was being forced to cultivate narrower conceptions. He was just eating the child's sweets when a policemen came along and asked him to move on.

"Can't you realise that you are a hindrance to others?", demanded the law.

"I was very hungry," answered Vijay in a feeble voice.

"Why don't you seek an employment?"

Vijay just showed his disabled lge.

"Oh", murmered the policeman, "have you friends and relatives here?" he further questioned.

"None, I am a stranger to the place".

"What work can you do?"

"I can stitch cloothes and I am good at gardening". The constable thought for a moment.

"Well, friend", he put in, "in our station we require a person to mend torn uniforms. We have a garden also and I think you can look after it. You can easily earn a fair sum".

"Gladly!" exclaimed Vijay, grateful tears in his eyes.

"Then come tomorroy ot that place .... there ...." The policeman pointed out a small 'chowki' in the distance

"I will meet you there at nine in the morning. You will also have a small room provided for you".

With these words the burly, kind constable handed Vijay a rupee-note and moved off. Having appeased his hunger the youth wandered aimlessly till darkness set in. He then found hi way to the beach. Here, on a grassy-patch on the shore, he lay down to rest his tired limbs.

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Vijay's soft nature had won over the constable and his family. They were his best friends. He had become very popular at the police station. Mending uniforms, looking after the garden and doing bits of private tailoring, the lame youth had become quite a busy body. His disability attracted many sympathetic customers, especially with the constable-friend's kind wife as his 'propaganda minister'.

It was a full moon night. The soft rays of the moon fell on the sea-water, with a startling effect. Numerous bright patches were scattered all over the dark expense. Every wave that broke on the shore, appeared as though the sea was handing over silver—as it's homage?to Mother Earth. Vijay lay in his usual place near the shore; the desire to sleep in the open had been irristible. He was thinking of Asha. If only he could find her, he thought, his happiness would be unbounded

The youth's thoughts had carried him far into the night. He was just preparing to sleep when the devout silence around him was all of a sudden broken by subdued chantings. Vijay turned around and in the mellow light, he discerned a lady moving towards the sea. That she was nervous Vijay could perceive from her short, lagging foot-steps. At the water's edge she stood motionless and silent, as though awed by the ominous expanse before her

That the lady had not come for a midnight walk was evident. Vijay had a dark foreboding as to her actual intent. He jumped up and stealthily rushed forward dragging his disabled leg across the sands. The lady however moved forward and the youth, unable to suppress his feelings, cried out,

"Hey! Wait a moment".

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His voice spurred the startled woman into action. She rushed forward but tripped and fell. Vijay soon reached the place and desperately groped about in the water. He found the lady and picked her up bodily. Ordinarily he could not have done it but now his face grim with determination and he seemed to have attained tremendous strength He staggered across to the dry sands laying the unconscious woman down he vigorously massaged her feet and the palms of her hand. His hot breath

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

STAMPS HAVE SEEN HARD DAYS

Crank Cancellations

PRESENT day collectors are apt to forget that long long ago, governments were not bothered one way or another whether ... y existed or not. The philatelic antics of countries such as Liberia and Russia make it abundantly clear that some governments of the day pay assiduous homage to the collector. The gaudiest pieces of paper that the printer's art can produce are turned out for the delectation of the stamp maniac, and without rhyme and without reason a multitude of pretties continually plague us.

But half a century ago the philatelist was classed as a rather unimportant pest. The post office had never heard of the first day cover or the special cachet, and would have been most suspicious if anyone had approached them with the request to have the stamps postmarked lightly. For it was long an accepted belief that the public was most unscrupulous—at least as far as defrauding the government of postal revenue was concerned—and all manner of devices came into being with the express intention of preventing fraudelent re-use once the stamp had legitimately performed its duties.

Evolution Of Postmark

The postmark, as it is known today evolved very gradually. While even in the days before the penny black, date and time of posting was put on the letter —as for example in the "Docwra" marks—the first adhesives were stamped with a mark whose sole purpose was not to give any information regarding posting, but to serve merely to mutilate the specimen. In fact, the "check letters" on the early line engraved issues of Britain were there to prevent people from cutting two stamps and making up a single one from the halves and passing them through the post. When the two letters were considered inadequate, four were introduced one in each corner!

And when even this was thought to be bypassed, heavy "killer" marks appeared whose main advantage was that they so disfigured the design that nothing on earth, chemical or physical would possibly remove the stain. That is why so many of the earlies of every country are hopelessly blotched and smudged.

Tigers Got Gouged

Different countries employed different methods to render stamps unusable once they had passed through the post. Many countries employed sharp points in their post marks so that once the items had been cancelled, they would be torn the moment they were removed off the wrapper. This met with a frigid response from the public for the simple reason that the canceller often passed straight through the paper of the envelope and cut the letter itself, besides splotching the contents with printer's ink.

But certain countries went even further, since spiking the stamps was not considered sufficient safeguard against fraud. By the Afghans for instance. The earlier stamps, notably the "Tiger" issues, were cancelled most thoroughly—and most drastically—by having a piece gouged out of the design! Many a collector not knowing this quaint system of cancellation employed by early Afghan postmasters has been known to throw away rarities under the impression that they were damaged beyond repair.

As a matter of fact, these same "Tigers" are often in such poor shape that they are fit only for the junk heap. After examining a few hundred of the copies, it can be confidently stated that ninety per cent of them are cut to shape before being pasted on the envelope. Quite a few have the sender's signature scrawled boldly across their face—the sender making doubly sure that the recipient would be definite whom the letter came from—and then of course the post office has cut off half the stamp with a knife. I suspect that the reason why this was discontinued was because a good bit of the message in the letter must have gone with the stamp itself.

Certain German stamps were printed in reverse UNDER transparent paper, which was also impregnated with a form of resin and changed colour the moment it come in contact with water. The theory here was that the canceller would penetrate the top half of the paper with the result that any stamp collector seeking to remove this quaint production from the envelope would be in for a nasty shock. Reason? The stamp simply came apart in his hands.

U. S. A. Grilles

The grilles used on certain United States issues are merely a variation on this idea. Here the paper is embossed with a sharp conical design in such a manner that parts of it are indented deeper than others. When the canceller strikes the stamp, the ink permeates the hollows more than it does the parts lying on the surface.

Though these can be easily enough removed from paper, the stamp will be completely ruined the moment there is an attempt to tamper with the postmark The United States, in fact, seems to have viewed collectors in a particularly nasty light some years ago. Only when governments came to realise the money they could mint from collectors without rendering them any postal service did they fall in with the request of collectors to go easy with the date stamp and spare the poor piece of paper.

The Explosive Postmark

However, philatelists should heave a sigh of relief that one bright idea did not come off. A method for cancelling stamps that was more drastic than anything which we can imagine had actually been given a patent in America. Everybody knows those little explosive caps that children put in their toy pistols and fire away to their great delight and to the alarm of their cautious elders who fear their little darlings will be blown to smithereens. Well, one bright chap thought of sticking these crackers behind the stamps, the idea being that the moment the clerk at the post office gave it a blow with the canceller the explosive cap would go off with a bang and destroy the stamp in the process.

One can only imagine the chaos there would have been in a post office during rush hours, and the state of the operators' nerves if twenty officials went cancelling stamps in this noisy and completely unnerving manner. The sounds in the G.P.O. could well have been reminiscent of a miniature field of battle. One hates to think what would have happened if, which printing the stamps, an overdose of the explosive charge was put by mistake!

Sudan High Value Airs

The latest air set of Sudan consists of eight values ranging from 2 piastres to 20 piastres. In beautifully printed pictorial designs, the issue depicts famous landmarks of the Sudanese countryside. The four high values are shown here.

Australia

AUSTRALIAN stamps seem to be hitting new heights of popularity every year. Not only do the Commonwealth issues engage most of the attention of philatelists down under but the stamps have a very wide following all over the world. The early issues, though they were somewhat monotonous in design, provide a wealth of detail for the student. There are a host of dies and a number of plate flaws which though they are pretty scarce can often be found in bulk accumulations, for the stamps up to 1939 are available very cheaply in wholesale quantities.

Complete Collection

For those who don't quibble about minute differences but only go for the "major" numbers in the catalogue, a practically complete collection can be built up at reasonable cost. Practically all the varieties up to a shilling face both of the Kangaroo design and of the King's head issues are priced at less than a shilling in the catalogue and can be had for the asking. Even the higher values with the exception of the "pounds" are available cheaply, if a little judicious searching is done.

Australia is a notable exception to the modern tendency to plague the collector with unnecessary issues. In spite of this, however, there are dozens of commemoratives. The popularity of the country can be well gauged from the fact that while these commemoratives were issued in quite a large quantity they have appreciated considerably over the years and would show a tidy profit in certain items to anyone who got in on the ground floor.

The first example that comes to mind is of course the famous five shilling stamp of the Sydney Bridge issue. Issued in 1932 its price is already over twenty times face in the catalogue. The 9 d value of the MacArthur set is at present at 15 shillings. But in spite of this phenomenal rises in certain items most of the special issues—Canberra, the 1929 Air stamp, the Sturt Centenary, the Western Australian and Victorian Centenaries — are still available at very little above par.

Main Attraction

But the main attraction in Australia is not the monetary gain or the fact that a collection can be made reasonably complete. Many other countries can do this but are still not very popular with collectors. The real reason for the universal interest in Australian issues is that the designers of the stamps are thoroughly competent men. The government has wisely decided to give them as much latitude as possible and has been well repaid.

Australia realising that its fauna in particular is different from the rest of the world, has wisely used the post in order to publicise the quaint creatures who are peculiar to the land. The Kangaroo, the Kookaburra who gives a very creditable imitation of hysterical laughter, the cudley little Koala, and the lyre bird with its magnificent tail feathers all contribute to enlivening the page of any album.

Then, of course, there is the fabulous Platytus. This amazing creature has the fur of a beaver, the bill of a duck, the web feet of waterfowl, grunts and barks like a dog, lays eggs, and, as if the absurdities were not enough, suckless its young.

It is said that when a sailor first saw this creature and reported the matter to Headquarters he was promptly put under arrest for being under the influence of drink.

Finest Design

Among the latest stamps issued by the Commonwealth is that fine item which bears the magnificent head of Aborigine. This is the ultimate in stamp design—clean cut well centred with a minimum of lettering and with a power and effectiveness all its own. These primitive dark-skinned people who are the original inhabitants of the Continent have hitherto never figured on stamps.

The industrialisation of Australia and the fact that their original hunting grounds were taken over by the white man have practically rendered their race extinct. With a natural aptitude for hunting and fishing, and with an amazing capacity for roughing it in the wilds this primitive race has no equals in courage and endurance.

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THERE is a growing feeling in many quarters that Hollywood, while entertaining fans with its productions, carries on subtle propaganda in favour of American way of life." It is not confined to foreign critics of Hollywood only. There are many inside the States who consider that Hollywood pictures constitute a "cultural" mission, the purpose of which is to serve the interest of American reaction. Below the author gives the inside story of

THE NEGRO IN HOLLYWOOD FILMS

By V. J. Jerome

NOT so long the entertainment trade journal variety announced in its slick corporate cant, "More Adult' Pix Key to Top Coin." For those who are not initiated into this monosylabic moronism let me explain that this means that the more serious motion pictures are now a source of richer revenue. It is clear that the devil must be ill indeed to want so fervently to be a monk. The old worked-to-death formulae, cliches, stereotypes, and taboos of the venal screen have not proved so profitable of late. Or as the president of the Motion Picture Association of America, Eric Johnston, conceded the point, in addressing Hollywood's big studios:

America is growing up and films must catch up with that "phenomenon."

And as Gibert Seldes wrote in the Atlantic Monthly for September, 1949:

Statistics were on Mr Johnston's side. At the time of his talks, the nine most profitable pictures included three that were definitely aimed at intelligent adult audiences (Hamlet, The Red Shoes, The Snake Pit) and three others (Joan of Arc, A Letter to Three Wives, Command Decision) were far out of the ruck of violence and sentimentality.

"New Look"

Increasing admissions of this kind, needless to say, are not to be taken as a sudden change of conscience on the part of the Hollywood studio magnates for having unconscionably debased their cultural product for over half a century. Rather, they should be seen as a bow to the compulsions both of the home public and of the foreign market When Eric Johnston says that "America is growing up" he acknowledges that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the current Hollywood product; and when he says that "films must catch up with that 'phenomenon'," he means that new ways must be found for carrying out the reactionary ideological aims of the monopolists through the screen medium What he also means is that new ways must be found to counteract the continuously falling box-office returns

These economic pressures from home and abroad stand out in their full clarity when seen in the larger political context of the postwar expansionist programmes of American Big Business and its bipartisan adminstration

Profits apart, Hollywood's glamour-films are counted on to serve as "cultural" missionaries in "softening up" the Marshall Plan countries to accept their status of satellites of Wall Street. Thus, the head of the Motion Picture-Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce has been urging the appointment of a European Film Attache with the status of a Minister, "to serve and advise the U.S. Embassies" in these countries "because of the significance and importance foreign governments attach to to film matters."

But, alas for the monopolists, the season for their missionaries—cultural or otherwise—is growing short, and Hollywood has been hard put to it in attempting to spread the gospel according to St. Marshall. Far from being softened up, the people in Europe and in Asia are hardened into resentment by the Hollywood film fare as is attested by numerous facts and by commentator after commentator.

Violence And Sadism

In our own country, and much more so abroad, growing numbers of movie-goers and popular organizations have conducted unprecedented campaigns and struggles against the Hollywood "culture" of violence, sadism, degradation, racism, and anti-Sovietism This mounting resentment has been manifested in the numerous struggles against the showing of the Soviet-slandering film The Iron Curtain. In the United States, protest campaigns picket lines, and mass demonstrations occurred in New York, Chigaco, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland Denver, Milwaukee, Dayton, New Bedford and many other cities.

On a world scale, there were picket lines against the film in such major cities as Toronto, Montevideo, Delhi, Sydney, Wellington (New Zealand), Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Milan and Venice. In the United States, the film trade papers plaintively admit the colossal box-office failure of the rash of Red-baiting films—The Iron Curtan, The Red Menace and I Married a Communist.

The same journals stress the box office popularity of the latest cycle of films on Negro subjects. The analysts of box office currents seek to ascribe the success of this film cycle as against the failure of the Red-baiting films solely to the artistic level. But the simple fact of rejection of Red-baiting content and of the tremendous interest in any film even approaching a dignified portrayal of a Negro is proof of a much higher mass conciousness of this question than Hollywood would care to admit.

Thought Controllist

This growing international resentment is to be seen, further, in the gathering support, here and abroad, for the cause of the Hollywood Ten against the un-American thought-controllists

Outstanding actions were the amicus' brief addressed to the Supreme Court for the reversal of the conviction of screen-writers John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo of the Hollywood Ten, with over 200 Hollywood actors, writers, and directors among the singers, and the resolution of the International Film Congress, held in September 1949 in Perugia and Rome, which "urges all European and American organizations of film workers and all other cultural and pro-democratic organizations to protest this persecution of the Hollywood Ten."

The resentment is further seen in the rising struggles of film workers and other democratic forces in France, Britain, Italy, etc., against the Marshallized undermining of the native film industries. In France, the Committee for the Defense of the French Cinema, a broad coalition movement launched in May, 1948, at a mass demonstration of professional and audience groups, has demanded the abrogation of the Blum-Byrnes agreement of 1946, which gives American films a priority of 9 to 4 on French screens without reciprocal arrangements In England, the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians, at a big meeting held in December, 1949, pointing to the near-bankruptcy and mass layoffs in the industry, demanded a sharp curtailment of Hollywood films in British theatres.

Negroes Protest

The resentment is further manifested in the many protests and picket lines in various American cities against the recent re-issue of the Kluxist film The Birth of a Nation; in the fact that in 1948, 14,000 Philadelphians, Negro and white, including Mayor Bernard Samuel, signed a petition to Eric Johnston, protesting the offensive treatment of the Negro by Hollywood.

The Negro press and Negro people's organizations have carried on a constant compaign of protest against Hollywood's white supremacy pattern, a pattern manifested either in flagrant racism or in the utter ignoring of the existence of the Negro people.

Further, in the trade unions, "talent guilds," and other organizations of Hollywood film artists and workers, resolutions have increasingly been adopted calling for an end to Negro stereotyping, and, more recently, for a truthful, full and dignified portrayal of Negro life, as well as an end to discriminatory practices in employment. A typical example of what Hollywood films face on this question in the colonial countries is the resolution submitted in 1949 by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, member of geria's Legislative Assembly, to that body, for the banning of "films which are derogatory and humiliating to the Negro race...."

Not least, the increasing revulsion to the typical Hollywood "culture" is to be seen in the growing world-wide popularity—wherever their exhibition is not prevented—of the truthful and superior films produced in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, as well as films created by progressive artists in Western countries.

A reflection of this state of affairs in the post-war years is to be seen in a statement by Martin Quigley, publisher and editor of motion-picture business papers. In the course of an article extolling the Hollywood product Quigley broke into his panegyric with the angry words:

Yet in the halls of Congress, there have recently resounded such intemperate remarks as the assertion that the films shown abroad are portraying the U.S as "a nation of morons and gangsters.'"....

Modest Defence

Let me leave without comment Mr. Quigley's modest defence that Shakespeare too has his "murder, theft, and intrigue." More to the point is his statement:

But such of these impressions as may be inconsistent with the role which the Nation has assumed in world affairs properly becomes the subject of grave concern to all thoughtful persons.

In other words, if the Nation (read: Wall Street) is to maintain its pose of "world leader", it cannot go on altogether with the old-line film dipictions that expose its Achilles' heel.

The monopoly owners of America are confronted with the task of turning the powerful mass propaganda medium of the film to full account in the service of their war programme aimed at world domination. At the same time, they are compelled to acknowledge the wide discredit of the Hollywood product among audiences abroad; their anxiety mounts at the evidence that the treatment accorded the Negro on the Hollywood screen universally shows up the Wall Street "dispenser of democracy" as a false Messiah

The world-wide criticism of anti-Negro discrimination and terror in the United States is noted with grave disconcertion by many apologists for American imperialism who have visited abroad. Thus, Walter White, of the N.A.A.C.P., stated in the autumn of 1949 upon his return from a round-the-world tour that he had encountered everywhere "questions about the contradiction of American ideals of freedom and racial and religious discrimination in the U.S." He sought to alarm the white ruling class into the recognition that such incidents of discrimination "are used with devastating effectiveness by the enemies and critics of the United States to discredit American democracy" (CALIFORNIA EAGLE, November 3, 1949).

New Brand Of Film

Hence, the need of American imperialism for a "new" brand of films designed to beguile the peoples of the Marshallized countries with regard to its treatment of the Negro people, as well as to neutralize the coloured colonial peoples, who feel a sense of fraternity with the American Negro in the common anti-imperialist struggle The "new" brand of films, by showing the Negro with United States is not treated "so badly", can hope to cover up the imperialist Jim-Crow oppression of the Negro people

At home the American ruling class, which always seeks to adjust its tactical use of the various propaganda media at its command to new political developments, is confronted with a rising movement of the Negro people. This political upsurge following World War II occurs in a situation that differs greatly from that which followed World War I, when the trade-union movement did not count masses of Negro members in active participation and the employers could split the workers' ranks on the "race issue."

Today, the numerously organized Negro workers constitute an organic

..(Continued on Page 30)

BERGMAN GOES SHOPPING

Looking very nappy, famous screen star INGRID BERGMAN, and her husband, ROBERTO ROSELLINI photographed when they visited an antique shop at Milan. According to Producer David at Seamick, Ingrid would return to Hollywood if offered "a good picture."

'LIBERATE TIBET' MOVE GATHERS MOMENTUM

Red China's Stand Still Not Clear

PEKING, Oct. 14. (PTI).

OFFICIAL secrecy yesterday shrouded the "Liberate Tibet" movement which has been gathering momentum in China since last eighteen months, cables M. Sivaram, PTI Staff Correspondent.

There was no indication, however, of any immediate military action on the part of the Chinese Government for the liberation of Tibet.

Chinese officialdom is reluctant to discuss the Peoples Government intentions towards Tibet.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, questioned regarding the reports that troops of the Peoples Liberation Army have been entering Northern Tibet, responded briefly with "no comment"

According to unconfirmable reports there have been some Chinese "infiltration" into Tibet during the last several months from the bordering provinces of Sikang, Sinkiang and Chinghai—especially Chinghai where the Chinese-supported 13-year old Panchan Lama is in residence—but there is no sign of any large-scale military movement anywhere on the border.

Well-informed unofficial observers here believed that no such action is likely in the near future in the light of Premier Chou En-lai's statement on October 1 that Chinese Government were hopeful of a "peaceful settlement of the Tibetan problem" and also pending the outcome of the preliminary Sino-Tibetan negotiations at present under way in New Delhi.

These observers feel "liberation" in Communist parlance does not necessarily involve any military measures.

On the basis of previous official statement, they opine Peking's intentions towards Tibet comprise the establishment of an autonomous State fully recognising the sovereignty of the Peoples Government and within the group of Chinese nationalities, but possessing no kind of international status.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Press as well as workers and peasants organisations have heightened the tempo of the "Liberate Tibet" movement.

The official "Peoples Daily" of Peking reported from Chinghai Province that Tibetan women of the frontier region have been campaigning for the liberation of Tibet singing "Mao is the rising sun of Tibet".

HATTA ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT

DJAKARTA, Oct. 14. (PTI): The Indonesian Parliament by a large majority today elected Former Prime Minister Mohammad Hatta Vice-President of the Indonesian Republic.

The President is Dr. Soekarno.

Communist members walked out in protest, claiming the office of Vice-President was unnecessary.

STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY TO END

Three-Power Decision Expected Soon

LONDON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Britain, France and the United States expect to be able formally to end the state of war with Germany next January or February, a usually well-informed source said last night.

According to this source, the necessary American legislation will be completed by January. Britain and France, for whom the process of ending the state of war is simpler, will make the announcement simultaneously.

In the meantime the three Governments are approaching all other States at war with Germany except those regarded as definitely "behind the Iron Curtain" and in relations with the East German Republic with the proposal they should take the necessary steps to end the state of war with Germany at the same time

Salt Water Will Resist Atom Blast Shocks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): In the event of atomic blast drink a glass of salt water, the United States Public Health Service advised yesterday

It is almost as effective as plasma in shock treatment, they said.

A group of prominent surgeons have recommended to the Health Service that the salt-water treatment be used "in any large-scale disaster involving the civilian population."

Baloon Campaign

LUEBECK, Oct 14 (PTI-Reuter)

THOUSANDS of yellow baloons, bearing a large "no" and carrying leaflets with directions for next Sunday's elections in the Soviet-zone of Germany, were sailing yesterday in a mild breeze across the Anglo-Russian zonal frontier here.

They were dispatched by the newly-founded anti-Communist German Youth Association.

The leaflets, fixed to the baloons, called on the Soviet-zone population to search the pre-printed "yes" from their ballot papers and to enter intead a plain "no".

'U. S. SPY RING IN ASIA'

PEKING, Oct. 14 (PTI).

COMMUNIST China charged the United States yesterday with operating an espionage work in Asia "encircling New China and reaching from Korea to India

The "Peoples Daily" the principal organ of the Chinese Government warned Chinese people against "large-scale subversive activities of American military agressors".

The paper said the alleged spy ring comprised "Japanese war criminals and Kuomintang brigands" under the direction of General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo.

It added that American intelligence centres in Japan, Formosa, Horigkong, Saigon and Bangkok were training large numbers of former Kuomintang officers and ex-Japanese army intelligence men "intended to sneak into China."

Another official Peking newspaper "Kwangming Daily" urged the Chinese people to take every precaution agaist American espionage activities and added, "there is no room for tolerance towards our enemies"

'Economic Plunder' In Malaya

RED CHINA'S CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter):

COMMUNIST China yesterday accused the British in Malaya of a policy of murder and persecution against the Chinese inhabitants.

Three simultaneous reports on the theme put out in Peking by the official Communist news agency — the New China News Agency — were received in London.

The first, headed "British Colonial Persecution Against Overseas Chinese in Malaya", said the Chinese people would not tolerate these acts and the British Government must bear full responsibility for them "and the consequences arising from them"

It claimed that the British had adopted a policy of "economic plunder" and "resorted to such acts of savagery as arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, torture and large-scale murder".

The second report, on the alleged closing down of two Chinese-run newspapers and the arrest of their managements said: "The hostile attitude of the colonial authorities has aroused widespread and serious protest"

The third report, an excerpt from an article in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said: "The British colonial authorities in Malaya have now turned their fury against the Chinese in Malaya.

"In the past few months overseas Chinese have been the subject of persecution and retaliation by the British colonial authorities.

"These high-handed methods of the British colonialists have filled both the people in Malaya and those outside, with indignation".

Plan To Occupy North Korea

U. S. PROPOSAL TO U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct 13 (PTI-Reuter).

THE UNITED STATES presented to the United Nations yesterday a tentative military occupation directive for the United Command in Northern Korea.

Mr. John Ross, American delegate, outlined a preliminary three-stage occupation plan to the Interim Committee (Little Assembly).

He also expressed approval of the Committee's decision to limit the authority of President Syngman Rhee's Government to South Korea.

The plan, which has been cabled to General MacArthur and the American Ambassador in Korea, Mr John Muccio, for comments, will be among topics discussed at the forthcoming meeting between President Truman and General MacArthur, it was learned.

Mr. Ross told the Committee the United States envisaged three phases of the North Korean occupation

THREE STAGES

These were: (1) occupation—to last until internal security had been established throughout the greater part of the area, with security considerations paramount.

This would mean that General MacArthur would be the Supreme Authority Civil affairs action would be limited to emergency relief and assistance, maintenance of law and order and establishment or "reactivation" of 'de facto' local or provincial governments.

2. This period would last until elections had been held, and a national government would assume responsibility over a unified country.

Military security might be of less immediate concern during this phase, but it would be necessary for the Commanding General to continue his authority to ensure security

The General would take into account the advice of the United Nations Commission and would encourage normal political and economic activity

3 The Government of a unified Korea would assume authority with only a minimum of United Nations troops necessary to carry out the functions of the United Nations

This period would end with the withdrawal of all non Korean United Nations forces.

In carrying out its duties under the proposed United States plan, the unified command would utilise the maximum number of personnel from nations other than the United States which have declared support for the United Nations action in Korea. These would be a minimum of United States personnel

The Republic of Korea (South Korean Government) participation would also be kept to a minimum until after the national elections

LIMITED CHANGES

Mr. Ross said the United States felt there should be "as few changes as possible" in the fundamental structure now found in North Korea, pending consideration of these issues by the United Nations Commission Specially, land reforms and the nationalised industries should be retained.

American delegation sources said this was not to be interpreted as approval of the existing structure in the North but simply as a basic consideration of any military occupation policy—namely, not to change the economy of the existing government more than was absolutely necessary

RELIEF AID

Until a United Nations relief organisation was in operation the unified command should be responsible for distributing relief and to prevent unrest starvation and disease Mr Ross said.

Before presenting the American outline he read President Truman's statement declaring that the United States sought no special position or military bases in Korea

The Interim Committee adopted a resolution asking members of the old United Nations Korean Commission, if able, to stay in Korea until the arrival of the New Commission and report any developments to the Interim Committee.

The Committee will meet again on Tuesday

President Truman and General MacArthur will discuss the plan at their Pacific meeting, it was learned here.

TONNAGE RATIONING FOR BRITISH PAPERS

Switch To War-Time System

LONDON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): British newspapers are to return to the war-time system of tonnage rationing to conserve their dwindling supplies of newsprint.

The Newsprint Supply Company announced yesterday that stocks were as low now as at the worst period of the war.

In terms of weekly consumption they were lower than ever. They could not be further reduced without most serious risk of a breakdown in supply and distribution, the company said.

The Company statement said: "The directors of the Newsprint Supply Company, after a careful review of the supply position, have decided that a further saving in consumption is unavoidable.

"In order to ease the burden upon individual newspapers this saving will be effected by a return to the wartime system of tonnage rationing. As from October 22 every newspaper will be allowed a tonnage ration which may be used as desired to adjust paging and output of copies."

'Churchill' Brew

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): A "Churchill brew" is being prepared by the big Carlsberg brewery here in honour of Mr. Winston Churchill's visit this week.

When ready in about six months, the beer will be sold for export.

Special Carlsberg export beers have been brewed on three occasions: in 1933—visit of the then Prince of Wales; 1934—visit of the Siamese King and Queen and in 1937—King George's coronation

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

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PEOPLE DENIED REAL FREEDOM

Suhrawardy Condemns Pak Constitution

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

"THE fundamental rights as passed by the Constituent Assembly are a disgrace to Pakistan, to Muslims, to Islamic policy, to any progressive or reasonably freedom-loving people and a democratic nation. Instead of securing rights to the people, it has enslaved them and placed them at the mercy of the rulers," says Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, President of All-Pakistan Awami Muslim League in a press statement

He says: "Little, it appears has the Constituent Assembly realised how it has damaged Pakistan in the eyes of the world, by passing the clause which permits the suspension of habeas corpus whenever the Government chooses to declare an emergency, as apart from external or internal threat to the security of the State."

PLATITUDE

Continuing Mr. Suhrawardy points out that the fundamental rights as presented are trite and platitudinous and confer nothing. A reference to the American or Mexican model would have produced something far more in consonance with the Dignity of Man which has been so mercilessly dragged in the dust.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Suhrawardy says: "It is essential that freedom of elections to the Legislature and statutory elected bodies should be guaranteed as a fundamental right. There is no such provision. Recent events make such a provision imperative."

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AGAINST KABUL

Pakistan Seriously Considering

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 14: Pakistan, it is learnt, is seriously considering the proposal of raising an 'economic blockade' against Afghanistan in order to check its anti-Pakistan policy and as a first step towards taking 'some sort of action' against this country.

It has been pointed out in this connection that since Afghanistan depended on a number of articles from Pakistan and moreover all foreign imports for Afghanistan necessarily passed through the Karachi port, the proposed economic blockade would go a long way in compelling the Afghan authorities to give up their hostile attitude towards Pakistan.

Mr. Yusuf Khattak, General Secretary of the Pakistan Muslim League, in a press statement has also urged a stiffer policy towards the Afghan Government. Supporting the move for an economic blockade, he says that it was not proper to give a long rope to the Afghan Government and grant it so many economic concessions and other facilities which she considered as nothing less than Pakistan's weakness

BRITAIN AND AFRICAN COLONIES

Bevin's Reference To India Deplored

NAIROBI, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, declared here yesterday he was horrified at Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin for saying Britain was leading the African colonies along the road India had gone.

Mr. Bevin's statement was at the Labour Party Conference in Margate, Kent, last week.

There was no analogy between India and Africa, Sir Godfrey told Nairobi rotarians. India was never settled by Europeans and it was always understood the British administration would leave

He deplored the fact that so many loose statements about Africa were made by people who ought to know better

"Southern Rhodesia is in the mute-rackers between the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia," Sir Godfrey said.

BAN ON POLITICAL DRAMAS

Madras Government's Action

MADRAS, Oct. 14. (PTI): Mr. Madhava Menon, Law Minister, told the Madras State Legislative Assembly at question time today that the staging of dramas without previous permission from the concerned authorities had been banned throughout the Krishna district.

This step had been necessitated, the Law Minister explained, by the fact that a certain political party used the forum of dramatic stage for the propagation of subversive activities which were harmful to the lives and properties of the people in the district.

The Law Minister also informed the house that one Nagabhushanam, a Communist prisoner was shot dead while under custody on 26th August last, when he made a bid to escape by dashing through the bushes where he was taken on escort to answer calls of nature. As there was no means of preventing his escape except by firing, the Minister said, the police shot at him as a result of which he died.

The Minister said that Government were satisfied that shooting was absolutely necessary in this case.

Sharp Drop In N. Y. Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, October 12.

Cotton futures tumbled sharply under general selling sparked by the Government crop forecast of 9,869,000 bales which is only 13,000 below the September estimate and caught the trade by complete surprise. Reports that the Department of Agriculture intended to limit cotton exports also depressed the market. Meanwhile, far distants continued to attract support on prospects for a high loan rate next season. In the South it is emphasised that farm labour supply is so acute that without the assurance of a more efficient Mexican labour programme next year farmers cannot hope to meet 1951 production goals. At the same time the possibility that good quality seed may be scarce due to the current small crop could also hold down prospective acreage.

Dacca Reward

DACCA, Oct. 14 (UPI): A reward upto Rs. 10,000 to hold good for six months from October 10, has been declared by the Government of East Bengal for information and assistance leading to the detection and conviction of person or persons involved and responsible for the train disaster between Daulatkandi and Bhairab Bazar railway stations on September 9, 1950.

Liaquat's Language

KARACHI, Oct. 14 (PTI): The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, told the Pakistan Parliament today that Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal must be held to have quitted the Government although he (Mr. Liaquat Ali) had not received Mr. Mandal's resignation letter released in the Indian press!

The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly adjourned sine die on Friday after referring the U P Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition Bill and the U.P. Sugar and Power Alochohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Bill to select committees

RUSSIAN ENVOY: His Excellency Monsieur Kirill Vasilievitch Novikov has resumed charge as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U. S. S. R. in India on return from leave, it was announced in New Delhi on Friday.

IRON CURTAIN AROUND U.S. COMPLETE

New Security Act Has Wider Powers

NEW YORK Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

THE new United States immigration restriction may prevent 40 to 50 foreign delegates from attending the fourth General Assembly of the World Medical Association here next week, Secretary-General Mr. Louis Baur said yesterday.

Delegates from 39 countries had planned to attend the meeting from October 16 to 21.

The State Department has now made public its orders to Consuls abroad declaring that Communists and members of any other "totalitarian party "in the world were to be excluded from the United States under the new Internal Security Act, passed by the Senate against President Truman's advice.

The only permissible exceptions, the orders said, were foreign diplomats or other representatives of Foreign Governments recognised by the United States or of people whose trips to the country were in the interests of the United States.

VISAS TO BE SUSPENDED

The new regulations ordered the suspension of all visas granted up to October 11 until they could be re-examined and revalidated, they said. The visas should not be revalidated for any person who " is or was a member of or affiliated with, the Communist, Nazi or Fasist party or any section branch, subsidiary affiliated or subdivision of such party in any country."

Aliens who were members or affiliated with the Communist Party or any other totalitarian party anywhere should not be given entry permits.

Consuls were advised that the Act went beyond that and excluded aliens who "advocate" the doctrines of communism or "any other form of totalitarianism."

DEFINITION

The instructions defined "world communism" as meaning "a revolutionary movement, the purpose of which is to establish eventually a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in any or all the countries of the world through the medium of an internationally coordinated Communist movement."

Totalitarianism was defined as referring "to systems of Government not representative in fact characterised by:

(A) the existence of a single political party, organised on a dictatorial basis, with so close an identity between such party and its policies and the Government policies of the country in which it exists, that the party and the Government constitutes an indistinguishable unit, and (B) the forcible suppression of opposition to such a party."

Violation Of Freedom Of Press

NEW YORK, October 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Inter-American Press Conference has decided to establish a tribunal to investigate complaints of violation of freedom of the press in the Western hemisphere.

The Tribunal, upon receiving a complaint would appoint a three member Investigating Commission from countries not contiguous to the nation from which the complaint originated.

U.S. To Rush Arms Aid To French In Indo-China

WASHINGTON Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter):

THE UNITED STATES has assured France that it will make every effort to rush the delivery of military equipment to the hard-pressed French Forces in Indo-China, it was officially announced here yesterday.

The assurance was announced in a brief communique issued by the State Department after talks yesterday on the French rearmament programme between French and American Cabinet Ministers.

The communique made no reference to any other aspects of the discussions, which will be resumed on Monday

The talks were between M Jules Moch and M. Maurice Petsche, French Defence and Finance Ministers, and Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. John Snyder and General George Marshall, American Secretaries of State, Treasury and Defence

The communique said: "At the meeting this afternoon, M. Petsche outlined the French financial position as affected by the projected French rearmament programme, which particular reference to the French budget of 1851."

"Secretary Marshall assured the French that the United States was exercising every effort to speed the delivery of military equipment to the French and associated States in Indo-China".

General Marshall's assurance was made in reply to an urgent appeal by the French Government that the United States should speed up American arms deliveries to French troops engaged in military operations against the Communists in Indo-China

France was reported last night by American officials here to have asked the United States to provide a total of 3,170,000,000 dollars in military aid for the French armed forces during 1951

SITUATION 'IN HAND

PARIS: The military situation in Indo-China is "well in hand", M Jean Letourneau French Minister for the associated States of Indo-China, said here last night.

After a cabinet meeting dealing with Indo-China, he told reporters: "The French High Command has got the situation well in hand

The withdrawal of troops from outposts, which has been going on for the past three days, has taken place in the most normal conditions.

America Calls It 'Sham'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (PTI): The United States today denounced as a "sham" the elections to be held in East Germany on Sunday.

In a statement issued in the name of the American Government, the State Department declared the balloting "will simply amount to a forced show of hands for the Government in power" and would fail to indicate the true opinions of the voters.

East German Constitution On Soviet Type

BERLIN, Oct 14 (PTI-Reuter): East Germany's Constitution will be changed after tomorrow's East Zone elections to make the country into a "model Soviet type state according to the President of the East Zone Supreme Court, Herr Kurt Kschumann.

Cancellation Of Passports Welcomed

KARAIKAL, Oct 14 (PTI): Mr N. Srikanta Ramanujam, Vice-President of the Karaikal Merger Congress, has welcomed the cancellation of passports for travels between the French possessions in India and the Indian Union Territories

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges, and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs 7 Horoscope writing time required Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindi: Asoe Shud 4, 2006.
Muslim: Moharram 3, 1370.
Parsi: Ardibehest 13, 1320.
Sunrise 6-33 a.m Sunset 6-16 p.m.
Hightide 02-18, 14-05.
Lowtide 08-14, 20-16.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE: Conference of Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Bombay State, which was to have been held today has been postponed to October 29.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL, MATUNGA: In aid of the School Building Fund, students will put on boards "Markendeya" in Tamil and "Julius Caesar" in English, 6-30 p.m.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL: Annual Sports 4-30 p.m. on school playground, Andheri.

NAGPADA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Working Committee meeting, 8-30 p.m.

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Reception to medical men who rendered free service during the recent cholera epidemic in the Ward. C. P. Tank, 4 p.m.

KONKANI BHASHA MANDAL: General meeting at St. Sebastian Goan High School, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, 4-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Way of Victory", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BALKANJI-BARI: Annual General Meeting at 4 p.m. Fellowships School, Gowalia Tank.

POST AND TELEGRAPH HOLIDAY ON OCT. 20

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Friday the 20th October 1950 will be a Post and Telegraph Holiday, on account of "DASSEHRA." The Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub Offices in the Bombay city will observe holiday working on that day. The Night Post Offices at the Bombay G.P.O. and Dadar Post Office will remain closed on that day.

The following business on a restricted scale will be transacted by all the Delivery Post Offices, in the Bombay city on that day

(a) Sale of stamps and stationery.
(b) Issue and payment of Express Telegraph Money Orders.
(c) Certificate of posting.
(d) Delivery and despatch of mails with only one delivery at noon.

BOMBAY CHILDREN RULES

The Government of Bombay has prepared rules for the conduct of of and the procedure to be followed by Juvenile Courts in the State. The rules, which are called the Bombay Children Rules, 1950, have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 7. The draft rules had earlier been published in the Gazette for eliciting public opinion, but no suggestions or objections in respect of them were received by the Government.

WOMAN STABBED IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Stella Anthony, a young woman, was stabbed by a man alleged to be her paramour on Friday evening. She received injuries and was hospitalised

The police stated that Stella was staying with one Karamsingh Karpa Bahadur Thapa, a Gurkha sapper, in the Holiday Camp at Colaba. Following some difference of opinion, she refused to reside with him any longer. At this, it is stated, the man got enraged and stabbed her.

Karamsingh immediately made good his escape and still remains untraced.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI
SUNDAY, Oct. 15.

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8-0 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6-0, Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1-0 p.m. 6-10, 9-15 Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8-0 Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15, 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu 7-0 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7-0 Urdu 9-0 a.m. 8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY

244m.,—07-40 Prog. 07-45 B Marwadi, G songs, 09-15 N Sarnaik, devgiri 11-5 45 Kausalya Manjeshwar, sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Bismillah and party, shahnai, 13-40 A Sandler and his trio, 14-00 Music in miniature, 17-30 N Sarnaik, kh. barari, 18-10 Colaba Garba Mandal, 18-20 Kausalya Manjeshwar, kh. purvi, 18-50 N Sarnaik, kh. lalita gauri, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artists, sarangi and sitar, 19-30 Colaba Barba Mandal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Bismillah and party, shahnai, 20-45 B Marwadi, G songs, 21-15 B D V Naidu, violin, 21-30 Queens Hall Orch., 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 G Sommer.

VARIATIONS: 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Bismillah and party, shahnai, 08-45 P G Lad, M pad, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 K S Pandit, bhairavin, 12-45 Air artist, tarana, 13-00 B Manjrekar, M pad, 13-30 Air artist, selections from 'Mana's Megh,' 13-50 N Vyas, Bhairavin, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S K Abhyankar, pad, 18-20 For villagers, in M, and 18-50 in K, 20-15 P G Lad, M, songs, 20-30 K S Pandya's talk on Malaya H 20-45 P G Lad, kh, kedara, 21-00 Kausalya Manjeshwar, vocal, 21-30 Radio trailer, 21-45 N Vyas, khambavati.

BARODA

2-50m.,—08-15 U F Khan, alap, 09-00 P Shindi, violin, 09-15 A S Mistry, bhajans, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Kusum Desai's party, G garbas, 19-15 A M Mistry, bhajans, 19-30 P Shindi, violin, 19-45 K L Jadhav, kh.v.d., 20-00 G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Requests, 21-15 Kusum Desai's party, G garbas, 21-30 Month's song, 21-35 U F Khan, kh. and thumri.

AHMEDABAD

326-1m.,—08-15 Yad, 09-00 For children, 18-20 Master Madank umar, G geets, 18-30 K Arya, sitar, 18-45 Chitravali, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 Musical mosaic, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Master Mukund, ghazals, 20-30 K Arya, sitar, 20-45 Master Madankumar, G geets, 21-15 Prit-ni-reet, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22m.—8-0 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 9-45 Music by air, 10-0 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-0 Week's 10 top tunes, 12-0 p.m. Meet the band 12-30 Voice of prophecy, 1-0 Request prog., 2-0 Hindi request prog., 3-0 Hindi film music, 4-0 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 Through listening glass, 5-30 Back to Bible.

INDIA CAN SAVE Rs. 100 CRORES

City Industrialist's Plan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India would be able to save valuable foreign exchange every year to the extent of Rs. 100 crores as well as effect an annual cut of 20 per cent in her administrative expenditure if two new industries were started and the textile control machinery were completely scrapped, observed Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, a prominent Bombay industrialist, in an interview to the UPI today.

Elaborating his plan for industrialisation, he said that the starting of oil refineries would make it possible for India to effect an annual saving of Rs. 50 crores, while the setting up of the fero-manganese industry would enable the country to get about Rs. 750 per ton of fero-manganese instead of Rs. 50 per ton which was at present being fetched by the exported raw manganese.

Moreover, he added, if Government scrapped the textile control machinery, the saving of Rs. 3 crores so effected could be diverted to the purchase of new textile machinery to be installed in refugee centres.

Thundershowers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 14, (PTI): Following is the daily all-India weather summary for October 14, 1950:—

Thunder rain has been widespread in Assam, East Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Malabar-South Kanara and occurred locally in West Bengal, Orissa, West Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), North Hyderabad and Tamilnad. A few showers were also reported from South Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably in East Uttar Pradesh and the Central parts of the country

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 15TH:—Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and Chota Nagpur and occur locally in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, most of the Peninsula and in the hills of the Punjab (E.) and of West Uttar Pradesh. Scattered heavy falls of rain may occur in Assam.

Night temperatures will fall in Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from October 1, 1950 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on October 14, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 96 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Baroda 98 — — — —, Bhopal 91 63 0 0 minus 1.2, Bhuj 100 69 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 88 78 0 1.4 plus 0.1, Calcutta 93 77 0 0.0 plus 1.7, Cherrapunji 71 59 1.0 5.3 minus 4.6, Cochin 84 76 T 10.1 plus 4.9, Darjiling 61 52 T 0.9 minus 2.3, Delhi 93 65 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad 90 71 0 2.0 plus 0.9, Indore 91 61 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Jaipur 93 61 0 0 minus 0.3, Jamnagar 98 69 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhavnagar 96 72 0 0 minus 0.6, Lucknow 93 68 0 0.1 minus 0.8, Madras 89 75 0.5 1.8 minus 2.2, Mussoorie 69 63 0 0 minus 0.9, Mysore 83 66 0.2 5.6 plus 1.8, Nagpur 85 70 0.3 0.5 minus 0.4. Ootacamund 62 50 1.5 6.7 plus 3.0. Pachmarhi 78 56 0 0.2 minus 1.1, Patiala 92 63 0 0 —, Patna 88 75 0 0 minus 1.4, Poona 89 69 0.4 28 plus 1.0, Ranchi 85 67 0.2 1.1 minus 0.3, Shillong 74 58 0.2 1.5 minus 1.5, Sholapur 86 70 0.3 2.2 plus 0.6, Simla 61 48 0 0.3 minus 0.6, Trichinopoly 88 75 0 2.2 minus 1.0, Trivandrum 86 — — — —

Badri Has Snowfall

CHAOLI (Tehri Garwal), Oct. 14, (PTI): Badrinath temple had its first snowfall today, according to a report received here. About two inches of snowfall has been recorded.

CLOTH MERCHANT ARRESTED

Charge Of Cheating

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to have cheated a cloth merchant in respect of cloth valued at Rs. 13,886, R. D Asrani, was arrested by the police and ordered to be released on bail by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court today.

It was stated that the accused took delivery of cloth from a merchant against a cheque for the amount.

When the cheque was presented at a bank, payment was refused as the accused had instructed the bank to withhold payment.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alledgedly kidnapping a minor girl for immoral purposes, Aminabai Abdul Rehman, a widow, was remanded into police custody by a city magistrate, this morning.

Producing the woman before Mr. J. M. Barrot, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, the police stated that the complainant who is the mother of the minor girl and who is residing in the Agripada area, had found her daughter missing since Friday evening.

She had received reports that her daughter had been introduced to one Bashir who was staying as a paying guest with the accused and who has already left Bombay for his native place.

Victoria Driver Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rausbag Begabeg, a hack victoria driver was hauled up before Presidency Magistrate Mr. J. M. Barot today for alleged theft of valuables from his 'fare.'

Producing the accused in the Court the police stated that the complainant had arrived in Bombay on the second of this month and taken the victoria of the accused at the Byculla Railway Station On the way the accused deftly removed property valued at Rs. 1735 from one of the trunks which were kept on the driver's seat.

He was remanded to police custody by the magistrate.

CITY SUB-INSPECTOR ARRESTED

Charge Of Abetting Dacoity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SUB-INSPECTOR Narayan Nilkanth Patil, attached to the Dadar Police Station was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay Police yesterday, on a charge of abetting a dacoity committed last Thursday by an untraced Sindhi, in which a resident of Mahim was robbed of Rs. 20,000.

The entire sum was stated to have been in notes of Rs. 100 each, and it was alleged that even hundred-rupee notes, were found at the residence of the arrested police officer, when the A.C.B., raided his place and instituted a search.

It was learnt that some days ago a Sindhi went to the house of a man called Borkar at Mahim and asked about the whereabouts of Borkar's uncle, Maruti Seth, "a great friend of his". The Sindhi, who was informed that the uncle had died three years ago, expressed his sorrow at the occurrence and a conversation developed between him and Borkar. The Sindhi was alleged to have taken Borkar in confidence about a set of diamonds which he had with him. The set was actually worth about Rs. 25,000, but he was prepared to sell it as low as Rs. 20,000.

Borkar had no money to seal the bargain, and consulted a friend, Vaingaonkar. The latter man promised to produce the money on Thursday and the deal was settled.

Last Thursday evening, it was stated the three met at Borkar's house by appointment. The Sindhi took out a paper package and assured the two men that it contained the diamonds. Vaingaonkar, then took out a bundle of notes and said that it was the agreed price—Rs. 20,000.

The Sindhi, it was stated, pulled out the notes from Vaigaonkar's hands, and told the man that he meant no harm. He had snatched the notes only for counting.

The next move is learnt to have been that the Sindhi removed a handkerchief from his pocket and waved it near the faces of the two men, who later stated to the A.C.B., men that it had the effect of stupifying all their faculties. They could do nothing.

About this time, the arrested Sub-Inspector and another man, are alleged to have come on the scene. The Sindhi was "arrested" by the man who came with the police officer, and marched away.

A few hours later, the two men, who had recovered from the mysterious effects of the handkerchief, contacted the A.C.B., and narrated the facts.

It was stated that when the police officer's house was subjected to a surprise raid, seven hundred-rupee notes, whose numbers tallied with seven notes in the missing bundle, were recovered.

Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS
2 ANNAS PER WORD
PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

U.P. Hindu, foreign qualified gazetted educationist officer, widower, seeks remarriage. No caste restrictions write to Box No. 2164 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Agents salary 180/- for medicines. Particulars against /2/- stamps Dr. S. Singh. 688 Katraneel, Delhi. (2128)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, District Burdwan

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Electrical Chargeman, Power Supply, in scale Rs. 200-10-300 for the Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Cittaranjan, from nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States who have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible, but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. The post is temporary upto 31-12-1950. for the present.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have sound technical knowledge with 8 to 10 years practical experience and be capable of carrying out with their own hands the erection, repairs, maintenance and running of Heavy Diesel Alternator Sets of the order of 600 KW, 900 H.P. Knowledge of General Electrical Engineering and experience in erection and maintenance of 11 K.V. Switchgear, Overhead Line and Transformer will be treated as additional qualification.

AGE:

Candidates must not be less than 25 years and above 45 years on 1-11-50. War Service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective War Service for the purpose of maximum age limit, but they must submit their applications through the Employment Exchanges. Existing Government Servants in whose case the upper age limit prescribed above does not apply, must send their applications through their Heads of Departments or Offices.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:

As admissible according to Railways Rules from time to time.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational qualifications and other attainments, (iii) details of experience, (iv) community, (v) nationality, (vi) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan, a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate is to be furnished.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for a higher initial pay in the grade. Other things being equal, preference will be given to East Bengal Refugees.

Selected candidate will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment.

Candidates are required to join early in November, 1950.

Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph superscribed 'Electrical Chargeman, Power Supply', must reach the Deputy General Manager, Locomotive Manufacturing Works, P.O. Chittaranjan, (Burdwan), on or before the 31st October, 1950.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government Gazetted Officers or one Stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected. No interview will be granted unless called for.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection

GENERAL MANAGER

(8897)

RABBANI CLUB OF KAMPTEE LUCKY

Odd-Goal-In-Three Win Over Second Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rabbani Club, Kamptee were lucky to run out winners against a Combined Second Division XI in their debut at the Cooperage in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament winning by two goals to one.

Rabbani have to thank their centre half for drawing level midway through the second half when due to the Second Division goalkeeper misjudging the ball he managed to score a lucky goal.

It took the visitors quite some time to settle down to ground conditions and before they got a chance to do so, Second Division netted through Kenneth LeFebour converted an indirect kick just outside the penalty area, awarded against the Kamptee goalie "carrying" the ball.

Then followed a spell of superiority by Kamptee but they were unable to score. Centre forward Patil failed to convert two good passes. Khurshed then muffed up a glorious scoring chance with only the goalie to beat. He shot over the goal.

The equalizer was inevitable, but it was eluding the visitors. The second period saw the Second Division goal share some good luck. Sabir sent the ball towards the combined side's goal from about 20 yards out and Izhar rushed in and headed, but the ball struck the cross-bar rebounded into play and Ibrahim the right inner headed, but Viswanath saved.

The fifteenth minute of this period brought in the equalizer through centre half Matin sending in a long shot. And five minutes before the end Patil the centre made amends for his earlier lapses by converting a pass from the right-outer.

The teams were:—

RABBANI CLUB, KAMPTEE:— Nazir; Ramloo, Ford; Azinuddin, Matin, Narsiah, Sabir, Ibrahim, Patil, Khurshid, Izhar.

SECOND DIVISION COMBINED XI:—

Vishvanath, Kunder, Nair, Johnson, Dominic, Tavares; Kapur, Choudhury, Abubaker, K. Le Febour, James.

Referee:— L. R. Natarajan.

SERVICES XI SELECTED

POONA, Oct. 14, (PTI): At the conclusion of the Inter-Services Cricket Championships today, the following fifteen players were selected to represent th Services eleven aganst the Commonwealth Cricket team to be played at Dehra Dun on October 22, 23 and 24.

Captain H. R. Adhikari (Captain), Lieut.-Col. M. S. Ranvir Sinhji, Major Mohanlal, Captain C. J. Ramdev, Lieut. Iqbal Karan, Lieut. Atma Singh, Lieut. A. K. Khanna (all of Southern Command), Lieut. C. V. Gadkari and Gentleman/cadet Mahipat Singh (Eatsern Command), Captain Inderjit (Western Command), Lieut.-Commander K. K. Sanjana, Sub-Lieut. S. Prakash (Indian Navy), Lac N. V. Godbode and Sergeant J. P. Jadhav (Indian Air Force.)

In the Day's Sport

TABLE TENNIS

Times of India Sports Club

4-0 p.m. Quarter finals and Semi-finals of Team Championship (Herbert Smith Shield)

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m Binny Mills Bangalore vs Raiders, Lahore. (Rovers second round).

St. Xavier's Ground

3-15 p.m. Deoraj XI vs Bhim Star (Deolali) (Georgian Cup)

4-15 p.m. Dockyard "A" vs Rainbow "A" (Das Cup Final)

5-15 p.m. G.I.P Railway "A" vs B.B.S.T. (Satiranjan Shield Semi-final)

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

15 To Contest 8 Seats On Managing Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for the election of 8 ordinary members on the Managing Committee of the Bombay Cricket Association at its Annual General Meeting to be held on 16th October, at 6 p.m. at the Governor's Pavilion, Cricket Club of India:—

J. S. Alavia, P. Asar, V. M. Chandarana, M. V. Chitnis, A. J. Dossa, R. J. Gharat, S. Heptulla, B. P. Kadam, S. N. Mehta, M. S. Naik, B. G. Patel, S. V. Rajadhyaksha, S. P. Shete, P. B. Tembulkar and G. K. Ved.

Unbeaten 81 Runs By Kartik Bose

GYMKHANA CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

K. Bose the Skipper of Cricket Club of India—remained unbeaten with a brilliant 81 which included sixteen hits to the boundary—against Parsee Gymkhana in a half-day Cricket match at the Kennedy Sea-face. The encounter was drawn.

T. A. Contractor—the Captain of Parsee Gymkhana retired after scoring 53 runs which had five hits to the fence.

R. V. Kapadia of Friends Cricket Club retired after chalking up 55 runs to his credit against the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana "B". He reached the boundary line seven times. D.H. Jhaveri from the same club contributed a good 47 runs which had six fours in it.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA 'B': 112 for 5 wickets declared (R. G. Asher not-out 37, S. P. Shah 28; V. C. Jhaveri 2 for 12) lost to FRIENDS CRICKET CLUB: 146 for 5 wickets (R. V. Kapadia retired 55, D. H. Jhaveri 47; R. G. Asher 2 for 8 runs) by 5 wickets at the Kennedy Sea-Face.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B': 141 for 5 wickets declared (S. Mullock 43, J. M. Harris 37, E. A. Virley 34; Leninwalla 2 for 35) lost to TIMES OF INDIA SPORTS CLUB 'B': 169 for 5 wickets. (V. M. Kirtikar 64, N. M. Navalkar 46, A. M. Saxley 27) by five wickets at Azad Maidan.

PARSEE GYMKHANA: 175 for 5 wickets declared (T. K. Contractor 53, R. N. Bharucha 37, K. K. Irani not-out 36, N. H. Colah 25; V. N. Raiji 3 for 41) drew with CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA: 127 for 6 wickets (K. Bose not-out 81, A. U. Botawala 27; J. B. Patel 3 for 23) at Kennedy Sea-face.

HERBERT SMITH SHIELD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second and third round matches were played in the Team Championship for the Herbert Smith Shield at the "Times of India" Sports Club this evening.

The following were the complete results of the matches played.

SECOND ROUND

P. J Hindu Gym. "B" beat Burmah-Shell S.C. "A" 3-0 S Gaokar beat G. R. Varekar 21-13, 21-12; C G. Velkar beat W. D'Souza 21-11, 21-8; C. G. Velkar & S. Gaokar beat W. D'Souza & A. C. Gurbuxani 21-10, 21-4.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "A" beat G.I.P. Rly. "A" 3-1 B. P. Baliga lost to Ranganath 16-21, 21-18, 16-21; beat Jagenath 21-15, 21-11; C. R. Kelekar best Jaganath 19-21, 21-13, 21-15; C. R. Kelekar & B. P. Baliga beat Ranganath & Jaganath 21-8, 21-13.

Indian Gym. "A" beat Byculla Y.M.C.A. "A" 3-1 K. S Ganesh beat Y. K. Nedarya 18-21, 21-12, 21-14, S. K. Krishna beat A. S. Amladi 22-20 21-18; Ganesh & Rangan lost to A. S. Amladi & A. K. Nedarya 19-21, 22-24; Ganesh beat Amladi 14-21, 21-18, 21-19.

Bombay Central Rly. Inst. "C" beat Dadar Parsi C. "A" 3-0 A. Benjamin beat K. D. Hathiram 21-12, 21-10; B. Abraham beat M. S. Bhathena 21-15, 21-12; A. Benjamin & B. Abraham beat Hathiram & Bhathena 21-12, 21-13.

Bombay Central Rly. Inst. "A" beat Cathedral Boys Team 3-0 H. M. Khanchand beat P. Kharas 21-9, 21-4; P. Abraham beat Z. Mohemedi 21-10, 21-15; Khanchand & P. Arbaham beat P. Kharas & Z. Mohomedi 21-19, 21-14.

Siddarth College beat I.C.I. Sports Club 3-0 Y.S. Vyas beat J. K. Lalkala 21-16, 21-14; M. B. Hallady beat J. Entiado 21-14, 21-19; Vyas and M. V. Hallady beat G. K. Kalambi and Entiado 21-11, 21-13.

Kanara Saraswath "B" beat Income Tax 3-0. K. B. Nagarkathi beat B. A. Kulkarni 19-21,21-19, 22-20, A. Amladi beat A. D. Kantak 21-12, 21-16; Nagarkatti and A. Amladi beat Kulkarai nnd Kantak 19-21, 21-8, 21-15.

Matunga Gym. "A" beat Dadar Paursee Gym "B" 3-1. S. B. Jog beat P. D. Hilloo 21-17, 18-21, 21-14, D. M. Kamath lost to F. J. Bode 21-18, 19-21, 18-21; S. B. Jog and N. L. Bajaj beat P. D. Hilloo and Bode 21-13, 18-21, 21-15. D. M. Kamath beat P. D. Hilloo 21-16, 15-21, 21-19.

Sydenham College Gym. beat P. J. Hindu Gym. "C" 3-1. S. K. Thackersey lost to S. N. Gandhi 11-21, 11-21; and beat V. D. Dalal 21-7, 21-13; I. R. Joosab beat V. D. Dalal 21-13, 19-21, 22-20. S. K. Thackersey and Joosab beat S. N. Gandhi and V. D Dalal 21-6, 13-21, 21-16.

Bombay Central Rly. Inst. "B" beat I.C.I. Dyes S.C. 3-0. O. Dyer beat P. S. Gopalkrishna 21-14, 21-11; Bhatkal beat S. Narayan 17-21, 21-16, 21-17 O.Dyer and Bhatkal beat Gopalkrishna and Narayan 21-16, 21-11.

Kanara Saraswat "A" beat Indian Gym. "B" 3-0. C. Honaver beat P. Vaidyanathan 21-16, 21-12; V. M. Nadkarni beat Hariharan 16-21-13, 21-9; Nadkarni and Honavar beat Vaidyanath and Hariharan 21-17, 21-10.

Parsee Gym. "B" beat Byculla Y.M.C.A. "B" 3-2. S. N. Mothiwalla beat D. Sampat 19-21, 21-19, 21-18; beat D. Solomon 21-11, 21-16; B. Poncha lost to D'Solomon 21-18, 19-21, 13-21; and lost to D. Sampat 19-21, 22-20, 13-21; Motiwalla and D. Irani beat Sampat and D. Solomon 21-10, 21-12.

Khatau Sports Club beat Bombay Port Trust 3-0. Y. M. Mahajan beat Golwala 21-11, 21-16; Walawalkar beat S. Mama 21-17, 21-15; Mahajan and Walawalkar beat Mama nd Golwala 21-16, 21-15.

THIRD ROUND

Sraddth College Gym. beat Indian Gym. "A" 3-0. Y. S. Vyas beat S. Krishnan 21-15, 21-15; M. V. Hallady beat K. S. Ganesh 21-17, 21-13. Vyas and Hallady beat Krishnan and Ganesh 21-9, 21-15.

Parsee Gym. "A" beat Bombay Central Inst. "C" 3-0. D. H. Kapadia beat B. Abraham 21-19, 22-20; Soli Shroff beat A. Benjamin 21-16, 21-14; Kapadia and Soli Shroff beat B. Abraham and Benjamin 21-12, 21-16.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "A" beat Kanara Saraswat "B" 3-0. B. P. Baliga beat Ashok Amladi 19-21, 21-19, 21-17; C. R. Kelkar beat N. B. Nagarkatti 21-3, 25-23; Baliga and Kelkar beat Nagarkatti and Ashok Amladi 21-17, 21-16.

Matunga Gym. "A" beat Dadar Parsee Youth Assembly "B" 3-0. Bajaj beat R. Daruwalla 21-18, 21-18; S. B. Jog beat N. Mama 21-19, 21-12; Jog and Bajaj beat Tarapore and Medhova 21-19, 21-15.

Bombay Central Rly. Inst. "A" w.o. New Cord Sports Club.

Bombay Central Inst. "B" beat Sydenham Collgee Gym 3-1. D. N. Bhatkal beat I. R. Joosab 12-21, 21-16, 21-10; Ossie Dyer lost to S. K. Thackersey 14-21, 17-21; beat I. R. Joosab 21-14, 21-18; Dyer and Bhatkal beat Thackersey and Joosab 21-14, 21-17.

Kanara Saraswat "A" beat Khatau sports Club 3-0. C. Honavar beat G. Shadev 21-4, 21-12; V. M. Nadkarni beat D. D. Walawalkar 19-21, 21-8, 24-22; Nadkarni and Honavar beat Mahajan and Walwalkar 21-14, 21-13.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "B" beat Parsee Gym. "B" 3-2. S. Gaonker lost to S. N. Motiwala 16-21, 7-21; and beat B. Poncha 21-8, 21-15; C. G. Velkar beat B. Poncha 21-18; 21-11; beat S. N. Motiwala 21-18, 17-21, 21-14; Velkar and Gaonkar lost to S. N. Motiwala and D. Irani 14-21, 14-21.

Tourist Spin Bowlers Take Toll Of Baroda Batsmen

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS DISMISSED FOR 159

Commonwealth XI Score 75 For Loss Of 2 Wkts.

BARODA, Oct. 14.

THE COMMONWEALTH CRICKET TEAM, after dismissing Baroda, the Ranji trophy champions, for 159 in under three and a half hours, scored 75 for the loss of two wickets at close of play today, the first day of their three-day match here.

Frank Worrell, captaining the visitors for the third match in succession, won the toss and put in the home side on the coir matting wicket of the Maharaja Pratapsingh Coronation Gymkhana grounds. He had taken a similar decision in the previous match at Rajkot against the Saurashtra XI and was obviously enabling his team to gauge the pace of the mat.

The Commonwealth's array of spin bowlers completely demoralised the home batsmen that the wicket was more suited to spin bowlers was obvious, when Worrell changed over to this variety of attack even before the shine on the ball had worn off.

The Commonwealth who finished the day 84 runs behind the Baroda first innings total with eight wickets in hand, should be considered to be in a commanding position, particularly as Baroda does not possess any recognised spin attack except Dattaji Rao Gaekwad, the leg-break bowler.

Among the Commonwealth bowlers, Jim Laker commanded most respect his length was immaculate and he made the ball rise disconcertingly or go through fast and lof off the mat. He employed an attacking field throughout, and even the Baroda captain, Nimbalkar, a hard hitter, could not force Laker to take off the short leg, very close to the wicket, and silly mid-on. He claimed 7 for 52 four of them in eleven overs after lunch for twentyseven runs.

Nimbalkar came in when half the side was out for ninetyeight and his unbeaten patient twentynine was mainly responsible for his side's moderate total.

Though the Commonwealth made a bad start, losing George Emmett at twentytwo and Jack Ikin at sixty, there was no scraping and groping in their batting Harold Gimblett, who opened their innings, shaped confidently throughout and remained not out with forty.

GEORGIAN CUP SOCCER

BOMBAY Saturday.

Scoring in the last minute Dandi United held Parel Greenfield to a 1-1 draw in the Georgian Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

After a bafen first half Parel Greenfield went into the lead few minutes after the restart through G. Shankar A minute before the final whistle K. Murty put Dandi United on level terms

Later in the evening Vijay Kumar XI defeated Mahar Panchayat by three goals to one in the same competition. Kuppuswami, Baliram and M.M. Shinde were responsible for the Vijay Kumar's tally while Ramdas scored the only goal for Mahar Panchayat.

Junior Goan League

BOMBAY Saturday

Two teams leading in their sections of the Junior Goan League were concerned in a lively encounter which ended in victory for Padre Agnel's XI who triumphed over Young Aryans by 2-0 at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

After the teams crossing over on level terms Padre Agnel's XI asserted their superiority in the second half and did the bulk of the attacking but it was only in the closingstages that they were able to score both their goals. Joaquim Fernandes gave his side the lead by netting off a pass from Remedio Gomes and soon after Edward Fernandes completed the tally by converting a penalty.

DROBNY TRIUMPHS ON COVERED COURTS

Miss Quertier Wins Women's Title

LONDON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter)

Jaroslav Drobny, the self exiled Czech former Davis Cup player and Miss Jean Quertier one of Britain's young stars are the new covered courts champions of British tennis. In the final today Drobny beat Geoffrey Paish a British Davis Cup player 6/3, 6/0 Playing some of the most brilliant tennis of his career so that the whole match lasted less than an hour.

Miss Quertier won her first national title by defeating Miss Joan Curry, holder of the Covered Courts and also the Hard Court British Championships 3/6, 7/5, 6/3. In last game and she looked like winning today when she was twice match point at 5/4 in the second but Miss Quertier rallied, saved the set and won the decider.

INNINGS WIN FOR SOUTHERN COMMAND

POONA, Oct. 14, (PTI): Southern Command routed Indian Air Force twice today in one day to win the Inter-Services Cricket Championships by an innings and 285 runs.

After the home team had scored 450 runs for the loss of six wickets, Captain Hemu Adhikari, the Southern Command skipper, declared the innings closed. Major Mohanlal, former Maharashtra player, remained unbeaten with a brilliant 157 runs including thirteen fours. The sixth wicket partnership between Captain Dittia and Major Mohanlal realised 181 runs in as many minutes, Captain Dittia contributing 65 runs.

SCORE BOARD

BARODA (First Innings)

S. G. Powar c Worrell b Ridgway	0
S. K. Vichare c Ikin b Dooland	16
D. K. Gaekwad c Ikin b Dooland	30
Vijay s Hazare b Laker	1
Gul Mahomed c and b Laker	29
Yuvraja of Baroda lbw Laker	12
R. B. Nimbalkar not out	26
J. Gorpade b Laker	4
Vivek Hazare run out	1
V. K. Gaekwad b Laker	5
Ahmed Patel c Tribe b Dooland	13
Extras	22
Total	159

Fall of wickets: 1/0, 2/38, 3/47, 4/57, 5/98, 6/101, 7/111, 8/121, 9/142 and 10/159.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

F. Ridgway 5-1-12-1
D. Shackleton 5-1-11-0
F. M. Worrel 1-0-5-0
B. Dolland 15.5-16-31-3
J. Laker 23-5-52-5
G. Tribe 9-2-26-0

Umpires: Messrs N. D. Karmarker and M. M. Nayudu.

COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)

Gimblett not out	40
Emmett c Gul Mahomed b Ahmed Patel	7
Ikin b Gul Mahomed	20
Worrel not out	8
Extras	0
TOTAL (for two wickets)	75

Fall of Wickets 1-22, 2-60.

Bowling Analysis

Vijay Hazare 9-2-22-0; Ahmed Patel 6-1-17-1; Gul Mohamed 7-1-23-1; Vivek Hazare 6-1-11-0; D. K. Gaekwad 1-0-1-0.

EGYPTIAN IMPROVES UPON HIS RECORD

World Weightlifting Championships

PARIS, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter)

Kamel Mahoob, Egyptian bantamweight today beat his own world record by raising 97.5 kilogrammes with a two-hand snatch in the World Weight-lifting Championships here.

His official world record set up in May this year is 97 kilogrammes.

R. Tehimichran of the Soviet Union also lifted 97.5 kilogrammes but when weighed was found to be 400 grams outside the bantam limit of 56 kilogrammes.

M. Namdjou of Iran won the bantamweight championship with a total lift of 310 kilogrammes. Tchmicharan was second with 305 kilos and Mahboub third with 297.5 kilos.

Tchmichran strained a leg muscle during his final jerk.

After the bantamweight and featherweight championships Egypt and the Soviet Union were leading with six points each. Iran were third with five points and Britain fourth with one.

Cricket "Fans' Injured

BARODA, Oct. 14, (PTI).

ABOUT a dozen teen-aged cricket fans were injured in an accident near the Polo Gymkhana grounds this afternoon.

These boys along with about two hundred other cricket fans were perched on a huge bunyan tree and were watching the match between the Commonwealth XI and Baroda XI and the branch on which the boys were perched gave way and fell to the ground.

The injured, including an old woman who was selling water under the tree, were taken to hospital.

M. C. C. IN A DRAWN GAME

Australian Tour Commences

NORTHAM, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter).

From nearly every point of view the M.C.C. could feel well satisfied with the outcome of their one-day drawn match against a Western Australian Eleven here today, the first game of their tour.

The batsmen showed sparkling form in scoring 329 for five declared in 225 minutes before tea, and then bowlers dismissed seven of the opposing batsmen for 113 runs in 135 minutes.

Denis Compton walking and running easily provided pleasing evidences that he is able again to stand up to the strain of a day's cricket.

The team as a whole batted with a refreshing spirit of attack.

All the young batsmen, who will be in competition for the last places in the team showed excellent form.

Among the bowlers Douglas Wright dropped into a length at once, and young Bob Berry and John Warr showed their ability to adapt their bowling to Australian conditions.

Outstanding among the batsmen was 21-year-old Davis Sheppard who played an innings of Grace and Culture. He was never forced to hurry any of his academic strokes, and he gave no chance in his innings of 117 until he began to hit out in order to make way for his colleagues.

The other batted as well but they could not be compared with him.

Altogether, the M. C. C. gave evidence that there is material in the team which might be powerful enough to worry Australia and that the bowlers will make their opponents fight all the way.

SCORE BOARD

M. C. C. (First Innings)

Sheppard st Brew b K. Byfield	117
Parkhouse c Brew b K Byfield	86
Compton l.b.w. b K. Byfield	7
Dewes not-out	38
McIntyre b Covett	31
Brown not-out	23
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wkts. declared)	329

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Phillips 10-0-43-0
Flanagan 12-0-45-1
MacDaniel 3-0-15-0
R. Byfield 7-1-46-0
Lovett 12-0-81-1
K. Byfield 8-0-68-3
Carter 3-0-22-0

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY ELEVEN

K. Duherty b Warr	0
B. Lawrence b Berry	16
G. Jones c Dewes b Berry	29
A. Byfield c and b Wright	18
J. McDaniel st McIntyre b Wright	22
B. Carter not-out	16
Flanagar c McIntyre b Brown	0
K. Byfield st McIntyre b Brown	1
A. Philips not-out	8
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts.)	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Warr 7-0-24-1
Bedser 6-2-13-0
Berry 6-1-282
Compton 20-18-0
Wright 5-2-13-2
Brown 3-1-1[illegible]

Orders Reserved In Delhi 'Test' Injunction

COURT'S JURISDICTION CHALLENGED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14. (PTI).

A DELHI sub-judge reserved orders today on the petition of 23 members of the Delhi and District Cricket Association, praying for a restraint order against the present office-bearers of the Association and the appointment of a Receiver to look after the arrangements in connection with the first five-day unofficial Test Match between India and the Commonwealth Cricket Team to be played here from November 4.

The plaintiffs urged the appointment of a Receiver who should manage the affairs of the Association and look after arrangements for the "Test" Match. They suggested the maintenance of the accounts etc., of the Association in such a way that all chances of frittering away with the Association's money be negatived.

The defendants in their reply maintained that the general committee of the Association was constituted of responsible and respectable men, best suited for the management of the Association, including "Test" arrangements.

Opposing the demand for the appointment of a Receiver, they questioned the jurisdiction of the Court as the matter, according to them, could only be taken up by a Court having jurisdiction to try cases under the Indian Companies Act Seven of 1913.

Pressing for the maintenance of "status quo" in the matter, they further said, that the restraint order could not be issued against the general committee of the Association which was a legally and properly constituted body as desired by the Indian Companies Act.

The subjudge reserved orders for October 16.

NEHRU NOT IN IT

Congress Cabinet Personnel Today

NEW DELHI Oct. 14 -(UP.)- The stalemate regarding the formation of the Congress Working Committee remains exactly where it stood last night in spite of well-intentioned efforts directed towards easing the situation.

'So far as the question of Pandit Nehru coming in on the new Working Committee is concerned, the chapter may be taken as closed.' This short but crisp observation made to newsmen by one who is supposed to know the mind of Tandonji on this subject more than any one else confirmed the report that Pandit Nehru was sticking to the decision which had been taken by him right from the beginning. One of the most important developments in connection with last-minute effor's to solve the tangle was a meeting between Shri C. Rajgopalachari and Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai at the former's residence this morning. Late this evening, Tandonji had an important meeting with Sardar Patel, at the latter's residence. It is significant that on his return from Sardar Patel's place a sealed cover was despatched by Tandonji to Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Although the contents of this letter are not known, U.P.I. understands, it contained a suggestion that although Mr. Kidwai might not be included as a regular member of the Congress Working Committee he would be requested as a special invitee, to attend all the sessions on the Working Committee.

This suggestion to Mr Kidwai, it was expected by circles close to the Congress President, would induce Pandit Nehru to revise his decision about keeping out of the Working Committee as it would go very near to meeting Panditji's wishes.

It is reliably understood that this proposal was not acceptable to Mr. Kidwai.

The personnel of the New Working Committee is expected to be announced by Sunday evening prior to Tandonji's departure from Delhi.

According to a P.T.I. message, Quarters close to the President said tonight that efforts were still continuing to persuade Pandit Nehru to join the Working Committee.

It is understood that Maulana Azad has not yet sent his reply to the President's invitation to him to join the Committee.

TANDON COMMENDS NATURE CURE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Congress President, addressing the All-India Nature Conference here today, urged people to "let nature be their guide and have her course when disease attacks them".

Nature cure, he said, was by far the best cure of all, including Allopathy, Homeopathy and Ayurveda, in all cases where the human system became ill of sorts or did not work normally.

"Prevention of disease lies in proper living. Three-fourths of the diseases from which man suffers today can be cured by proper living. Even when man falls ill, he should let nature take her course, and he will soon be well", he added.

Stop Press

'MISSOURI' IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): The United States battleship 'Missouri' fired 150 tons of shells into the Tanjon area, about 150 miles from the Soviet border during yesterday's bombardment of North Korea's east coast. British and Australian naval units also took part in the bombardment.

TRUMAN MEETS MACARTHUR

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): According to radio reports received here President Truman arrived at Wake Island and immediately went into conference with Gen. MacArthur.

MORE TROOPS FOR INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Reinforcements from Madagascar and North Africa are on their way to Indo-China to aid French troops which have suffered recent setbacks. The number of reinforcements was not stated.

HE WINS £91,000 FOR 1/-.

GEORGE ALFRED BORRETT of Huyton near Liverpool, received a cheque for £91,000 as prize for winning the Treble Chance Football Pool by an all-correct forecast of eight draws the biggest ever prize in return for 1/- on football. GEORGE ALFRED BORRETT with his wife and son, 12-year old DAVID, after receiving the cheque in London.

Rajendra Prasad Moved To Tears

TOUCHING SCENE DURING VISIT TO SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14. (PTI).

PRESIDENT Rajendra Prasad broke down and wept for a while, when he visited this afternoon the room in the Sabarmati Ashram where Gandhiji lived before 1930.

He was visiting the Ashram after a long interval. First he saw the room where Gandhiji lived and sat where Gandhiji used to sit and work. When Madhuri Bahen, daughter of Pandit Khare an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi, led a prayer, Dr. Rajendra Prasad began weeping and could not control his feelings for fifteen minutes. Tears rolled down his cheeks.

Many veteran Congressmen, including Mr. B. G. Kher, were visibly moved matter-of-fact pressmen applied their kerchiefs, as the prayer song rang out the memories of the olden days.

Before the gathering was a marble seat—"Upasanamandir", a place consecreated for morning and evening prayers of the inmates of the Ashram, hallowed by many a sermon of Mahatma Gandhi".

As the president was requested by Mr Parikshit Majumdar to say a few words to the Ashramavasis and Congress workers, he was so overwhelmed by feeling that he could not speak for a few minutes.

Addressing the inmates, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: 'After a long time I am visiting the Ashram.

Today, I am overwhelmed by memories of olden days and the feelings of the loss of the master; so I am unable to control my feelings. Where I am sitting today, there was a murthi. This murthi is not visible to the mortal eye today but its life and hridaya' are yet alive.

"Gandhijji started this ashram in a small way as a basis of his constructive programme. I remember this ashram as it was thirtytwo years ago, when there were only a few huts here. Very few of those who were then here are now alive and those who live have gone out far and wide and are trying to work in the Gandhian way. Gandhiji desired that this ashram should be a training ground for workers who could carry the torch to the farthest corners by practising the teachings in their personal life. I hope their number will increase".

VOW FULFILLED

"We have achieved freedom. This has fulfilled one vow Gandhiji undertook. Mahatmaji left this ashram for the Dandi march, vowing that he will not return here till freedom is achieved for the country when he was in a position to come, somebody grew mad and took his life.

"You are in a sacred place where the very air is permeated by the principles and teachings of Gandhiji. Today when there is a vicious atmosphere all over the world, Gandhiji's teachings provide the path towards peace and one following that path could afford to rectify even past mistakes. "Harijan uplift work was dear to the heart of Bapu. Many other items of the constructive programme have yet to be completed".

TANGIBLE ASSET

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14 (P TI): President Rajendra Prasad declared at a public meeting here this evening that "what has been achieved by Bharat during the past three years after the advent of freedom was not negligible".

"We have something tangible of the asset side", he said. "But, much more remains to be done. This huge task is not only that of the Government but that of every man and woman in India'.

BLACKMARKETING

The President added: "some complain of high prices and black marketing they do not realise their own responsibility for these anti-social evils.

Everyone of you should help the government in fighting these evils do not shift responsibility on to the shoulders of the Government or others. you do your duty. The government will do all in its power. The nation will march on towards the goal of swaraj."

"Some are worried about the happenings on our border in view of our responsibility so far to improve relations with our neighbour. I can say this: India has no territorial ambitions or has no designs on any other country. The path is that shown by Gandhiji: Peace inside and outside the country. It is because India has won her freedom under the teachings

(Continued on Page 18.)

Asia In Torment Is Menace To Peace

NO TRUCK WITH IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM

Pacific Relations Conference Gives Lead To Nations Of The World

LUCKNOW, Oct. 1[illegible] (UPI).

THE 12-day session of the Eleventh Conference of the Pacific Relations ended this evening with a note of optimism. Complete cordiality and understanding marked the closing speeches of the conference chairman, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, the chief host, Acharya Na[illegible]ev and various spokesmen of the delegations. They sought to impr[illegible] peace was indivisible.

The U. P. Education Minister, Shri Sampurnanand, who addressed the conference summed up the problems facing the peace-loving countries and said: "Prosperous and contended Asia will be the greatest bulwark against the disruptive forces."

Acharya Narendra Dev, whose speech was characterised as inspiring by Dr. William Holland, Secretary-General of the Conference, called upon the leaders of the world to look beyond narrow national prejudices, prestige and law."

Acharya Narendra Dev deprecated "the meanness of the present age" in which prejudices and prestige came in the way of the solution of world problems. He said that problems should be viewed in world context. He wanted a social philosophy of life to be created, which would put an end to the cult of war.

He said: "The foundation of international society should be based on equality. While certain nations are prosperous, there are others, which are very backward and where people live on the margin of subsistence. When this inequality exists—how can we hope that war will come to an end. The war may be postponed for a few years."

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD

He pleaded for a world movement to grapple with the problem. He hoped that time was not distant when such a movement would be initiated, and men of goodwill and understanding would regard themselves as citizens of the world and not of a particular country

The chairman of the Lucknow Conference, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, claimed that the conference was a complete success and that differences of opinion given expression to on the round table were a healthy sign, in as much as they afforded an opportunity of frank discussion and appreciation of each other's view point.

Earlier foreign delegates warmly thanked the Lucknow University and the U. P. Government for the excellent arrangements made by them for the conference.

ASIA IN TORMENT

Dr. Sampurnananda, Minister for Education, Uttar Pradesh, addressing the concluding session of the Pacific Relations Conference today declared that a prosperous and contented Asia would be the greatest bulwark against disruptive forces.

He declared "in the midst of adversity, that is Asia, there is a thread of unity and uniformity,—a common attitude that makes Asia homogeneous; and this soul of Asia will be irretrievably lost, if Communism once engulfs the continent. The people of the West, of Europe and America should help us to win, in this fight, by removing those causes which hurt the national self-respect, and circumscribe the liberty of action of the nations of Asia.

They have to realise that an Asia, that is hungry in body and spirit, is the greater menace to world peace. If this bastion is stormed by the forces of disorder, Europe and America themselves will not be safe."

"We want peace. No progress,—material or moral,—is possible during the madness that is war.

"We, in India, have lost no opportunity of demonstrating our desire to solve all outstanding questions by negotiation. The method we have consistently followed in regard to the solution of the Kashmir problem in the face of severe criticism at home and abroad is an example of this. There is a danger that strict adherence to peaceful methods may be interpreted in some quarters as pusil-

(Continued on Page 18.)

SMUGGLING INDIAN RUPEES?

Three T.W.A. Mechanics Arrested [illegible] Orly

PARIS, October [illegible] (PTI-Reuter):— Air police [illegible] nly airport arrested today t[illegible] American mechanics employ[illegible] by Trans World Airways for [illegible]gedly failing to report the discovery of about 200,000 Indian rupees (15,000 sterling) in a Bombay—New York plane at Orly.

Police alleged that the men did not report to them or to the Customs that they had found the package of rupees hidden in the engine of the plane.

Police gave their names as: Roy Davis, chief mechanic, Nowel Bowre, foreman mechanic, and Jerome Lasky, mechanic all residents of France.

African Chief Stoned To Death

PETERSBURG (Transvaal), Oct. 14, (PTI-Reuter): An African Chief was stoned to death today by a rival faction of his tribe at his Kraal village 24 miles from here.

The Chief, Jule Matala, was killed just before the Chief Native Commissioner, Major D. G. Hartman, was to have addressed the warring factions.

Chief Matala's [illegible] supported a former Chieftain [illegible] Moksonena Matala, who was deposed and banned from the Kraal by the authorities sometime ago.

Police arrested 50 Africans.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United States population was 152,271,000 on September 1, the Census Bureau has estimated. This figure included 576,000 people serving in the Armed Forces overseas.

SWISS WANT TO TAKE NO CHANCES

Fear Of Violation Of Neutrality

BERNE, Oct. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Switzerland is laying in huge stocks of food, buying modern weapons and building air raid shelters "because she wants to take no chances", according to a high army official.

"It is difficult to say whether our traditional neutrality is a thing of the past, but it is better not to rely on it any more than we should shut our eyes and rely on divine providence to help invaders out", he said.

Debate On U.S. Proposal Postponed

LAKE SUCCESS, October 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Political Committee debate on the American plan to make the United Nations General Assembly an effective weapon against aggression has been postponed from today until Monday.

Officials said that the sponsors of the resolution required more time to complete its documentation.

Congressman Elected

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14, (UPI): Congress candidate, Mr. Zafar Ahmed, was declared elected in the by-election to the U.P. Legislative Assembly from the Sharanpur (North) Rural Constituency.

Mr. Zafar Ahmed secured 4,997 votes while his rival Mr. Rahimtullah (Independent) got 2,010 votes only.

New Jordan Cabinet

AMMAN, October 14, (PTI-Reuter):— A new cabinet for Jordan was officially announced today with Said Pasha Mufti as Prime Minister.

City Textile Strike To Be Called Off

CLOTH [illegible]ARKET RECORDS DROP IN PRICES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT IS RELIABLY LEARNT THAT THE TWO-MONTH OLD TEXTILE STRIKE OF THE CITY WILL BE CALLED OFF FROM MONDAY NEXT.

Inquiries indicate that the Mill Mazdoor Sabha had made a written application to the Home Department, Bombay praying that they may be given permission to hold a public meeting of textile workers on Sunday at which the workers will be advised to call off the strike. This permission, it is learnt, has already been granted.

The attendance [illegible] local mills showed consi[illegible] improvement. According [illegible] Director of Publicity [illegible] of the 62 mills in th[illegible] closed today. The [illegible] reased from 72,290 to [illegible]ng the two shifts 69 m[illegible] working either with full or partial complements.

Cloth Prices Go Down

BOMBAY, Oct. 14, (UPI):— Following the decision of the Socialist-led Mill Mazdoor Sabha to call off the two-month old strike of textile workers of Bombay from Monday, October 16, cloth market in Bombay today went down by five to six per cent in all varieties of cloth, especially coarse and medium.

It may be pointed out that cloth prices went up by 50 to 60 per cent above the ex-mill prices during the two months of the strike period.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

Previous closing	38.54
Today's open'ng	38.50
Difference	—4
Today's closing	38.12
Difference	—42

CHAMPIONS OF THE SWEATER

America has thought up another beauty title—"National Sweater Queen, 1950". Title was competed for in Central Park's Tavern-On-the-Green, New York, and was won by pretty PAT PATTERSON who received a silver cup and a cheque for one hundred dollars. PHOTO SHOWS:— The judges had great difficulty in picking the winners of the contest, but these three were finally adjudged the winners (L. to R.): PAT PATTERSON, winner: PAULETTE HENDRIX, and NORMA BARTETT, 3rd.

U.N. Scythe Across North Korea

SOUTHERNERS CAPTURE TWO MORE TOWNS

TOKYO, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations forces, stretched across North Korea, today drove towards the Communist capital of Pyongyang. The Communists were reported to be preparing a last-ditch stand there.

The line ran almost straight from Keasong, north-east to Wonsan on the east coast.

United Nations drives were gaining momentum everywhere, front-line reports said.

SOUTHERNERS' SUCCESS

American and British Commonwealth troops pushed on from Kumchon, keystone of the Communist defence system, which fell today. South Korean troops striking north-west from Ichon, in the centre, reached Niudong, less than 60 miles from capital. Other Southern troops, advancing west from Wonsan, today captured Yongpori, 18 miles away, on an important road across Korea to Pyongyang.

At least one Communist company was wiped out and eight 45-millimetre anti-tank guns silenced. Communists were also believed to have thrown into the fight some of their remaining armour —believed to be scarce. At least nine tanks were reported knocked out in the Kumchon area in the past 24 hours.

Task before "lynch," a crack condition of tanks and lorried infantry, was expected to resume the race for Pyongyang on the main highway from Seoul, now that Kumchon has fallen.

BRITISH COMMANDOS

Heavily-armed British Royal Marine commandos have struck at least coast Communist posts far north of the 38th Parallel, it was disclosed today. The first raid took place less than 100 miles from the Russian border, said the announcement, which described the commandos are writing "another chapter in their great record of cloak-and-dagger warfare."

They blew up a railway tunnel with 4,000 tons high explosives cutting an important Communist supply line to the fighting front in the south. The following day, trey attacked a railway bridge and tunnel, four miles south of the industrial city of Songjin, 156 nautical miles (about 179 miles) north of the border. They killed one north Korean sentry and planted two tons of explosives on targets.

An American intelligence officer estimated today that northern effective soldiers positively identified in North Korea now totalled 68,000.

Cumulative losses—in battle, from the air, and prisoners of war—from June 25 to midnight October 12, were 248,000, he said. About a quarter—60,000—were prisoners.

He said six North Korean Divisions —the second, third, fourth, sixth, tenth and thirteenth—had been "destroyed beyond survival" since the United Nations breakout from the Pusan perimeter in south-east Korea.

A MacArthur spokesman, referring to sporadic patrol clashes with wandering groups of North Koreans in South Korea, said guerilla action was decreasing.

"There is still no evidence of any co-ordinated centrally directed plan of guerilla activity, he added.

NO MORE ENLISTMENT

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. MacArthur's headquarters today ordered Korean officials in Tokyo to cease accepting applications for the Korean volunteer force being recruited in Japan, the Korean Information Service reported.

More than 800 Korean volunteers, mostly students have thus far enrolled.

FRENCH AND GREEK TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter):— French and Greek troops will sail from Europe for Korea within the next three weeks to reinforce the United Nations army.

French Army Secretary Max Lejeune announced in Paris that the "first French and United Nations battalion" comprising about 1,000 men, with 300 reserves, would leave France on October 25.

Greek Prime Minister Sophocles Venizelos said the Greek Expeditionary Force would sail at the beginning of November.

Next Session In Far East

LUCKNOW, October 14.

The next session of the Pacific Relations Conference will be held in 1953 somewhere in the Far East, in Japan or in the Philippines.

The final choice of the venue of the Conference will be made later.

Truman For Wake Island

U.S. PRESIDENT TAKES OFF FROM HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): President Truman left Honolulu at 1,025 G.M.T. today for his meeting with Gen. MacArthur at Wake Island in the Pacific.

President Truman boarded the plane apparently to sleep at 8.25 (local time).

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, went aboard about an hour later to accompany the party on the President's invitation.

The flight to Wake Island halfway between Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, would take eight and half to nine hours each way. This would leave barely two hours for the talks between the two leaders.

President Truman was expected back in Honolulu tonight.

Truman Flying Into Lion's Den

LONDON, Oct. 14, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman is flying into the "Lion's Den" by meeting Gen. MacArthur in the Pacific, Richard Crossman, British Labour Member of Parliament, writes in the "Mass Circulation", Sunday Pictorial.

"Mr. Truman will be facing his most dangerous political opponent", he says.

"For years MacArthur has contemptuously flouted orders from home, made his own personal policy in Japan, Korea and Formosa, and organised republican support for it from his headquarters in Tokyo.

"Many distinguished men have flown out across the Pacific to discipline MacArthur, and returned to Washington as his devotees.

"There will be some straight-speaking at Wake Island.

"But now that he has appointed Gen. Marshall as his Defence Minister, Harry Truman should have the whip hand. Marshall is the one man in America who could sack MacArthur—and MacArthur knows it".

Soviet Archaeological Find

LONDON, October 14 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet archaeologists in the Southern Urals have found a cave on the banks of thei river, Maly Kizil, with the remains of men who lived 20,000 years ago, according to a despatch received in London from the official news agency, Tass.

O.G.L. WITH PAKISTAN SUSPENDED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

As the trade agreement between India and Pakistan has expired, Open General Licence No. XVIII which permitted importation of certain goods from Pakistan without licence, has been suspended with immediate effect.

Goods which were covered by Open General Licence No. XVIII and which have been despatched on through consignment to India on or before October 14, 1950, either by rail or by sea, will, however, be allowed to be cleared without licence.

Crisis In Karachi Cotton Market

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The emergent meeting of the General Body of the Karachi Cotton Association today decided that the market should continue to remain closed till further notice. Traders and exporters have been warned not to do any fresh business either in local, upcountry, or foreign markets in Pakistan cottons. Highpower committee has been appointed to find ways and means to enable the market to survive the present crisis.

Another General Body meeting will be called on October 21 to reconsider situation. In the meantime business at a standstill.

FORFEITING SECURITY OF A PRESS

Patna High Court's Full Bench Judgment

PATNA, Oct. 14 (PTI).

A Full Bench of the Patna High Court yesterday held as "unconstitutional and void" the provision in the Indian Press Act, giving power to Provincial Governments to forfeit the security deposited by a printing press, for the press itself, if it is used for printing a document giving incitement to violence.

The Full Bench consisted of three judges all of whom delivered separate judgments Mr. Justice Sarjoo Prasad and Mr. Justice Ramaswami delivered concurring judgments, while Mr. Justice Shearer dissented.

The two judges allowed a petition filed by Shreemati Shaila Bala Devi, keeper of the Bharathi Press of Purulia, who had challenged an order of the Government of Bihar demanding from her a security of Rs. 2,000 for having published a pamphlet which in the opinion of the Government purported to preach violence and bloodshed. Counsel for the petitioner questioned the validity of Section 4 (1) (A) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, under which the action was being taken.

Mr. Justice Sarjoo Prasad and Mr. Justice Ramaswami held that the section conflicted with the Fundamental Right of freedom of speech and expression.

This was an "anomalous situation" in the matter of fundamental rights, which his lordship wished to bring to the notice of the Supreme Court.

In his opinion the pamphlet printed in the Bharathi Press was "a clear invocation to the readers to join a deadly struggle to bring about a revolution by violence, resulting in the complete annihilation of those whom the writer consider oppressors".

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

His lordship observed, 'if a person were to go on inciting murder or other congnisable offence either through the press or by word of mouth, he would be free to do so with impunity inasmuch as he would claim the privilege of exercising his fundamental right of speech and expression. Any legislation which seeks or would seek to curb this right of the person concerned would not be saved under Article 19 (3) of the Constitution and would have to be declared void. (Article 19 (3) states that any existing or new legislation made in the interest of public order will not be affected by the Fundamental Rights).

"I cannot with equanimity contemplate such an anomalous situation, but the conclusion appears to be unavoidable on the authority of the Supreme Court judgments with which we are bound. I therefore, wish that any decision on the point would sooner than ever come to be tested by the Supreme Court itself and the position re-examined in the light of the anomalous situation pointed out above."

Mr. Justice Ramaswami, while concurring with Mr. Justice Prasad, said: "It is manifest that the Constitution has set stringent limits to permissible legislation abridging the right of the freedom of speech. The preamble of the Constitution solemnly proclaims that the framers of the Constitution have resolved that liberty of thought and expression shall be secured to all citizens of the republic.

CHAMPION OF PRESS

"In the scheme of the constitution, freedom of speech and expression has been designated as Fundamental Right. The phrase is not an empty one and so not lightly used. ..It reflects the belief of the framers of the Constitution that the exercise of these rights is the foundation of the free government; that without the freedom of speech the appeal of reason, which is the basis of democracy cannot be made. Upon all these grounds I hold Section 4 (1) (A) of the Press Act as unconstitutional and void, and the order of the State Government made against the petitioner should be set aside".

Mr. Justice Shearer, while disagreeing with the two judges observed, "the Constitution of India contains no express declaration in favour of the freedom of liberty of the press and at no period in history and in no country in the world has the press been free.

"A judiciary ought not to declare an existing law to be void unless it is driven to the conclusion that it is, and it ought also to hesitate to come to that conclusion, when the consequence of it will be to deprive the executive of a weapon, which it may need to combat subversive movements and preserve the safety of the infant state."

Pacific Relations Conference

(Continued from Page 16.)

lanimity, but we have not yet lost hope that a sanity shall prevail in the end.

Short of betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people of Kashmir, India is prepared for any honourable settlement of the dispute; and what is true of this issue, is equally true of other questions that may arise in other contexts.

WAR IN KOREA

Continuing he said: "It almost appears that the conference has met at a very inauspicious moment when we are witnessing a war in one of the Asian countries bordering on the pacific.

We devoutly wish that we should see the early emergence into full nationhood of a united democratic Korea. In any case, we want the war to be localised. But the logic of events seems to be getting too strong for our wishes. The shadow of Korea is perceptibly lengthening and before we know it, we may find ourselves—in the midst of a situation in which all talks of peaceful relations might become a cry in the wilderness.

Yet we cannot give up the good fight. We have to preserve in the hope that some day, men will be more amenable to reason than they are today.

"I wish it were possible today to speak in the language of one world, but the attempt to do so at any length is sure to land us into a maze of contradictions. Terms like Asia and Europe are not merely geographical expressions they are the symbols of political and economic factors, of cultural attitude and psychological complexes. Failure to give due weight to any of these elements is bound to lead to misunderstanding. Asia has a great lee-way to make up in the matter of standard and technical knowledge for this she wants peace.

"We are grateful for offers of material help and technical "know-how", but this is not enough by itself.

Asia's self-respect must be restored to the full, and this will not be possible so long as she feels that imperialism and colonialism have not been buried for ever'.

COMMUNIST MENACE

Pleading strongly for reorientation of 'our sense of values', Dr. Sampurnanand observed: "Let me not me misunderstood we in India have always been friends on the Soviet Union. The great experiments in development carried on among the peoples of that union and the sacrifice made by that great people have thrilled us. The heroic defence of Stalingrad and Leningrad has extorted unstinted admiration from us. The progressive elements in this country have accepted some of the doctrines associated with the name of—Marx and are anxious to apply them to Indian conditions.

But this is not the same thing as accepting present-day Communism. The Indian Communist has consistently stood aloof from all our efforts to achieve national independence. He tried his level best to sabotage our struggle in the fateful years from 1939 to 1945, and today he ridicules the independence we have achieved".

He felt that there should be an awareness of this danger and all right-thinking countries should shed complacency and accept the challenge to that Indian way of life which gives a real meaning and content to our nationhood, to which testimony was borne by that great man, Mahatma Gandhi.

Churchill Warns Against Complacency

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Conservative Party leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, said here today that recent United Nations successes in Korea "must no thull us into a sense of false security'.

"What has happened in Korea has set world peace on a stronger foundation. There may be time to build up a European Army with strong aid from Britain, the United States and Canada', he added.

Mr. Churchill, who was addressing the closing session of the Conservative Party's annual conference, declared that "the Soviet onslaught upon South Korea has made many people realise the perils which menace us and all that is left of European civilisation".

FLING AT SOCIALISTS

The Socialists claimed to be the great champions and the bulwark against the Communists, Mr. Churchill said, but this was "all rubbish".

They had in Europe been found always the weakest of all the bulwarks against Communism.

He said the Socialists had spent 22,000 million sterling in five years at the rate of eleven millions a day. Four thousand and thirty millions sterling were being spent this year.

Mr. Churchill said he had no doubt that in the next ten years—it might be the next five—"the Trade Unionists of this country will see that in the advance of nationalisation, in the death of their great movement".

He declared that if the Conservatives were returned they would immediately repeal the Nationalisation of the Steel Industry Act, which he described a "miscellaneous act".

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Sequel To Kashmir Mail Accident

AMBALA, Oct. 14 (PTI): Two Railway officials—M. C. Bhardwaj, Assistant Engineer, Pathankot and H. C. Malhotra, Permanent Way Inspector, Dhariwal—have been arrested as a sequel to the Kashmir Mail accident on September 3. Both officials have been released on bail.

The accident which occurred between Gurdaspur and Dinanagar railway stations on the Amritsar Pathankot section of the Eastern Punjab Railway resulted in 12 passengers being killed and 65 injured.

Rajen's Babu's Call To Nation

(Continued from Page 16.)

of Mahatma Gandhi and it is because India has striven all these three years to follow the path of peace shown by Mahatma Gandhi that she is now respected in the world. It is the duty of every Indian to safeguard the freedom that has been won after a long time".

The President was addressing about four lakhs of people gathered on the Laldarwaja Maidan, where the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and the Ahmedbad District Local Board presented addresses of welcome to him. The President addressed the gathering from the top of a thirtytwo-foot high rostrum, specially constructed for the occasion.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "I am not new to Ahmedabad, when Gandhiji was in Sabarmati Ashram, I came here first twenty-five years ago, and later remained with Gandhiji on several occasions. Today, I come here after a long interval.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

"Mahatma Gandhi came from South Africa some twenty-five years ago and established the Sabarmati Ashram, some constructive work was begun which later became the basis of our freedom struggle and the later non-co-operation movement.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a weapon not only to India, but to the whole world, which everybody has to accept and use when necessary, it was the path of truth and non-violence. If humanity today leaves the path shown by the Mahatma and chooses other weapons that are in vogue, the future is only destruction and devastation.

"Today, one hears complaints from every corner about everything: High prices, difficulties arising out of controls, blackmarketing, bribery and corruption. It is true that some these factors exist. It is Government's work to fight these evils, and I can tell you, Government are doing their utmost, how successful they are, and if they are not successful why they have not succeeded, is a matter for your consideration. Today in no country people can keep away from Government. The Government is the people's representative. As the people, so the Government. If the people are true, just, patient and industrious, their representatives will also be so. If the people exhibit drawbacks, they cannot expect their representatives to be good. The Government is a reflection of the qualities of the people.

Foolproof Method To Stop Fraudulent Voting

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDELIBLE INK IN DELHI LABORATORY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14 (PTI).

EXPERIMENTS to prevent fraudulent voting during the forthcoming general elections in India are at present being carried on at the National Physical Laboratories, Delhi.

The experiments, being conducted by Dr. S. Siddiqui of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the instance of the Election Commission, are intended to evolve an "ink" which will leave an indelible impression on a person's fingers or palm for a number of days. The idea is that each of the sixteen crore voters of India will receive "an ink-mark" on his hand at the polling booth before a ballot paper is issued to him.

As each voter's hand will be examined before he gets a ballot paper the system, it is stated, will prevent a person from voting more than once.

The present experiments are stated to have produced some success and an ink is being produced which leaves black mark on a person's finger, even if the ink is removed or washed off immediately after application. Tests are now being conducted on a large scale to ensure hundred per cent efficacy for the ink.

Tory Protest Against Newsprint Cut

BLACKPOOL, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): The British Conservative Party Congress, meeting here today for its last session, overwhelmingly passed a resolution protesting against the Labour Government's newsprint policy.

London Exchanges

T. T. New York on London previous closing 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

India 1/3.94 to 1/6.06. New York on India closed.

Discounts:— Bank Bills three months 11/16 per cent, six months 7/8 per cent.

Castorseed Bombay unquoted.

Groundnuts Indian £78 quoted, Linseed Calcutta £71 and terms per ton. Metals and silver closed today.

Stock Exchanges

New York 14/10; Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper mining 35-7/8, General Motors 51, United States Steel Common 40, United States Steel preference unquoted.

London 14/10 London stock-exchange closed today.

London Bullion

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Silver spot and forward... closed. Gold bars fine per ounce .. closed. T. T. London on New York 2.7987 to 2.8012.

Sugar Industry's Role In Food Production

M.P. PATIL'S APPEAL TO FACTORY OWNERS

Lalchand Urges Government To Use Cane Cess For Research Facilities

POONA, Oct. 5 (UPI).

"MECHANISATION in agriculture is bound to come sooner or later, and the sooner we start gathering experience in this field, the better for us," observed Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, inaugurating the seventh convention of the Deccan Sugar Technologists' Association, at Poona, today.

The Minister discussed various problems pertaining to the sugar industry, such as cultivation of sugarcane, manufacture of sugar and utilisation of bye-products, and made an earnest appeal to the industrialists to do their bit for the country in respect of food production, which was their duty and which, if well performed, would pay them large dividends in the shape of public goodwill in future.

The Minister told them that sugar factories were in a position to produce larger quantities of foodgrains with the facilities at their command compared to the small cultivator, who was handicapped on account of small holdings and dearth of finance and technical knowledge.

With the availability of irrigation and technical personnel, sugar factories could also profitably start large-scale dairies and engage themselves in cattle-breeding, he added. He felt that dairying and cattle-breeding as subsidiary industries could be easily established on sugar factory estates.

Referring to the expansion of sugar industries in the Bombay State, the Minister said that if the extension of irrigation facilities materialised according to the plan, there would be considerable scope for more sugar factories and for the enlargement of some of the existing ones.

LALCHAND'S ADDRESS

An appeal to management and staff of sugar factories to implement successful experiments in regard to sugarcane yield was made by Shri Lalchand Hirachand in his presidential address to the seventh annual convention of the Deccan Sugar Technologists Association this afternoon.

Shri Lalchand said that while experiments had been carried out successfully, he regretted lack of implementation on the part of factory management and staff. Though it had been established beyond doubt that heavier manuring with suitable doses of irrigation gave record yield of sugarcane crop, no effort was being made to put large blocks of land under such heavily manured crops, he added.

Almost all sugar factories, Shri Lalchand said, were anxious to obtain larger quantities of sugarcane and therefore desired to place larger areas under sugarcane cultivation.

They did not realise that they could, by following new successful experiments, obtain larger quantity of sugarcane from the same area at present under cultivation. High prices of oil cake manure might create difficulties, but he felt that factories could afford to take "a little risk" when the price of sugar stood so high.

SUGARCANE RESEARCH

Referring to the sugarcane cess started by the Bombay Government two years ago, Shri Lalchand observed that the cess collected so far amounted to about Rs. 1,70,00,000. Unfortunately, very little use of this huge sum had been made. He thought that this could be fruitfully utilised to sugarcane research, but so far the Government had sanctioned only Rs. 7,00,000 out of the huge fund. He appealed to the Government to loosen the strings of this fund, firstly, for research on sugarcane and then on agriculture in general. He hoped that the Bombay Government would not absorb this amount of cane cess into the general budget of the State as had happened in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Referring to the problem of development of secondary and subsidiary industries along with sugar factories, Shri Lalchand said that there was a possibility of manufacturing paper from the dry leaves of sugar-cane. Alcohol industry had made good progress, but was now suffering from handicaps of the prohibition department. Even though some obstructive regulations had been lately modified, smooth working had not still been possible, and he appealed to the Bombay Government "to modify the bureaucratic attitude to enable the sugar factories to run their alcohol plants efficiently.

Principal L. S. Kumar of the Agricultural College, Poona, while welcoming the delegates urged for triple co-operation among factories, research stations and irrigation department to help the sugar industry.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

Tenants' Bill Passed Into Law

SIMLA, Oct. 14 (PTI): The Punjab Assembly was prorogued yesterday by the order of the Governor, after the House had passed into law the Punjab Tenants (security of tenure) Bill.

The Assembly had a non-stop sitting of over ten-and-half hours to discuss the measure which provoked strong opposition from several members of the House. The main attack was led by the Socialist member Babu Bachan Singh and a couple of other independent members, who had resigned membership of the Congress Party last year.

NEW MEANING FOR 'LOBBY'?

SIMLA, Oct. 14. (PTI): Punjab legislators here were wondering today if their lobby has not taken new meaning with two of their colleagues lobbing blows between themselves yesterday, lobbed a third, splintered his spectacles and left him caressing a cut on the face.

The third legislator had tried to intervene in the fight which some eye-witnesses described was taking a near gladiatorial turn.

Behind it all was the Tenants Tenure of Security Bill which the House was discussing at the time. The two members had wide differences of opinion over it and had projected them to the point of blows.

D.M. Spots A Hoarder

BARODA, October 14:— Mr. S. Benjamin, District Magistrate of Baroda, detecetd a case of hoarding in contravention of the Rationing and Food Control Order when he visited the house of a prominent citizen here.

The Talati, who had validated the consumer's permit for obtaining further stocks of wheat and bajri when the consumer already possessed sufficient stock, has been suspended. Action is being taken against the person for "drawing rations wrongly".

ON PRESIDENT'S MEDICAL STAFF

NEW DELHI, October 14:—A Vaid, a Hakim and a Homeopathic doctor have been appointed on the honorary personal medical staff of the President Rajendra Prasad. They are Pandit Satya Narain Sastri of Banaras, Hakim Mohammad Mahmood Ali of Hyderabad and Dr. K. G. Saksena of Delhi.

This is the first time that representatives of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic system of medicine have been appointed on the President's medical staff.

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, has slightly changed his tour programme. He will now leave Bombay for Anand on October 15 and return on October 18. On his way back to Bombay, he will break journey at Broach on October 17. The date of his departure for Poona will be announced later.

KEROSENE OIL CONTROL RELAXED

Free Movement In Districts: Card System Abolished

IN view of the easy supply position of kerosene oil and light diesel oil and adequate transport facilities, the Government of Bombay has decided to relax further the existing controls over these fuel oils, with immediate effect, throughout the State.

All District Collectors have accordingly been instructed to remove the inter-district export bans on kerosene oil and light diesel oil. No permits will now be necessary for the movement of these oils from one district to another by agents, wholesalers, retailers, consumers, etc.

The agents wholesalers dealing in kerosene oil and light diesel oil will remain licensed at at present. Retail licences will, however, be issued by the Collectors freely to any persons applying for the same, provided they are satisfied that the applicants had not committed any breach of conrol orders in the past. No deposits will be taken from retailers, in the case of the existing retailers who have already paid the deposits, the same will be refunded to them.

CARD SYSTEM ABOLISHED

The kerosene oil and light diesel oil card system is abolished and consumers are allowed to purchase any quantity of these oils from any dealer without cards.

They are also allowed to purcnase kerosene oil from licensed wholesalers in quantities of one tin or more at the wholesale rates, if they so desire.

The control over the prices of kerosene oil and light diesel oil will continue to be exercised as hithertofore.

The ban on the import of kerosene oil into Bombay City has been removed and no permits are now necessary for bringing kerosene oil into Bombay City.

The bans on the export of kerosene oil and diesel oil outside the limits of the Bombay State as also the ban on the export of kerosene oil outside the limits of the Bombay City will continue to operate as at present and export of these oils out of the prescribed areas is admissible only on permits issued by the Government as hithertofore.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT PRACTICE SHOOTING

Shipping Warned

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14

According to a revised programme the School of Artillery, Deviali, will be carrying out heavy anti-aircraft practice firing on the firing area No. 2, Colaba, Bombay, between 7 and 11 a.m. on October 16, 17 and 18. All shipping is warned to keep clear of this firing area during the hours of firing practice on these three days. Red flags will be hoisted at Colaba, Oyster Rock, Middle Ground and Worli, half an hour prior to the practice shooting starts.

UGANDA'S EXAMPLE

Maini's Advice To Indo-Pak Nationals Overseas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. A. Maini, the first Indian Mayor of Kampala and a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, who is on a short visit to this country, today urged the leaders of public opinion both in Pakistan and India "to impress upon their nationals overseas to keep their life free from bickerings of communal strife".

Mr. Maini who was addressing a press conference at the Radio Club said that whatever might be the basis for disputes within the sub-continent itself, nothing but illwill could come out of such strife between the two communities in Africa itself.

Stressing the bonds of "traditional co-operation" between India and Uganda, Mr. Maini said India was the leading purchaser of cotton from Uganda and was thus responsible for the prosperity of a large section of the population of the Protectorate. He hoped that "efforts will not be spared in this country to see that reasonable jute requirements of our territories are met" as Uganda was handicapped in the marketting of cotton by the shortage of jute gunny bags.

He then briefly traced the recent industrialisation of the protectorate and specially mentioned the construction of the hydro-electric project costing "something in the neighbourhood of £13 millions on the Owen Falls at the source of the Nile".

UGANDA'S EXAMPLE

"When one talks of Africa", Mr. Maini said, "it is usually in terms of discord and racial antagonism. I would not say that Uganda is perfect but I can say with confidence that the pattern of racial co-operation and harmony which the three races inhabiting Uganda are trying to develop will serve as an example to the East African territories".

He praised the work already done in Uganda by the Indian High Commissioner but in this connection, he said, there was scope form a lot more, by way of disseinaing correc information regarding India and the current Indian scene both from the political and cultural points of view.

Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, British West Africa, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on October 18, 1950 by P. and O. R.M.S. "Strathmore".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post up to 6 p.m. on October 17, 1950 will be included in the despatch, subject to limits of shipping space.

Air Mail Service Fees

A number of insufficiently stamped "foreign air mail letters" and "air letters" are still being posted. Correct air fees can be ascertained from any post office.

The public are reminded that air mail fees for letters, packets and post cards to various foreign countries have been revised from September 1, 1950. From the same date "air letters" are being sent to all countries from which air mail facilities are available, the rates varying from country to country. A special air mail service for printed papers, including newspapers, business papers, mixed packets and literatue for the blind, is also available to certain countries.

Nurses, Midwives And Health Visitors

Members of the public are advised that the last date for receipt by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, of objections and suggestions in respect of the proposed amendment to the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Rules, 1935, is October 30, 1950. The draft notification containing the amendment was published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 28.

Daring Attempt At Robbery

POLICE ARREST 5 ARMED MEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The vigilance of the Bombay C.I.D. saved a businessman from being robbed at the point of a bayonet this morning.

Earlier, the police had received the information that a gang of five alleged notorious daccits had conspired to ambush a businessman at Wadala and relieve him of a sum of about Rs. 10,000 which he was expected to carry on his person for the purpose of depositing it in a bank at Dadar

Superintendent Pednekar, Inspector Sami and Sub-Inspector Potdar kept vigil on the Wadala Road since the early hours of the morning. Their labour was rewarded when they spotted a taxi halting near the Wadala Railway Station. Five men got down from it, two of them being armed with knives.

Without any delay the police officers pounced upon them. One of them hurled a knife on one of the officers and ran away. Ultimately they were all overpowered and put under arrest.

The names of the five arrested men are: Narhari Maruti Mahendre Palsingh, Thakrey Salva, Vishnu Bhandu and Krishna Dagdu. Inquiries indicated that they had hired the taxi from near the Khodadad Circle, Dadar. They are all now cooling their heels in a police lock-up

NO FEAR COMPLEX AMONG MUSLIMS

Asoka Mehta's View

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Commenting on the result of the three bye-elections from Muslim constituencies to the Legislative Assembly in Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, said that the results showed "the Muslim voters are not in the grip of any fear complex".

This, he added, was "probably the most significant evidence we can offer of the secular character of our democracy".

Mr. Mehta said: "the bye-elections have shown that the Muslim community is responding to political programmes and that the Muslim voters are not intimidated in any way and are willing to vote for or against the ruling party in accordance with their political opinion.

"If the Muslims as well as members of other minorities are able to vote with the same freedom in the coming general elections, our democracy would be informed with a new and vital significance".

Kolhapur Bank Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the the Bank of Kolhapur, Limited Kolhapur, and its employees in the head office on the issue of the management's proposal to withdraw the monthly grants of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 paid to their tea club and recreation club respectively, has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

NO DEVALUTION OF PAK RUPEE

Karachi Adament

KARACHI, Oct. 14 (PTI): Dr. Mahmud Husain Pakistan Deputy Finance Minister, denied today reports that the Pakistan rupee would be devalued.

Speaking in the Constituent Assembly he reiterated Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan's statement last September 11, the "present value of our rupee is the right value, and we see no reason for altering it".

SOCIAL HYGIENE: President Rajendra Prasad will inaugurate the first All-India Conference and Exhibition on Moral and Social Hygiene beginning from October 19 to 21 at the Red Cross Buildings in New Delhi. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur will preside and Shrimati Rameswari Nehru will welcome the delegates.

Need For Overall Scheme Of Town Planning

EXPERT'S CALL FOR SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. A. PHILIPOS, Special Officer for Town and Country Planning Travancore-Cochin Government, addressing the Indian Town and Country Planning Association, at the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, this evening, said that unless there was an overall comprehensive scheme with reference to which the various single-purpose schemes in the country could be scrutinised, all the present schemes were bound to fail in the long run.

"If India is ever to attain self-sufficiency, she must pause for a moment and assess the merits of the various schmes launched, with reference to the sum total of her needs. Scrutiny has to be made whether the lands contemplated to be covered by her housing projects are the lands needed for future food production or establishment of industries", he added.

LOGICAL STEP

The Town Planning expert asserted that the only logical first step towards the creation of a better order was to draw up schemes for scientific control of land use, which alone could give to any plans, the maximum scope to grow and develop into a national reality and experience.

He said that it was only by having a definite link between industry and agriculture that they might hope to ensure the best results in stimulating production in India. Industries must be decentralised and located side by side with agriculture.

Mr Philipos stated that Town and Country Planning was the most modern and scientific approach to the problem of protecting Public Health.

The speaker also advocated Central legislation on the model of the British Town and Country Planning Act, for co-ordinating the various schemes in the country and executing them on a scientific basis.

Pakwasa Asks Police To Work For Peace

NAGPUR, October 14 (PTI): Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa Governor of Madhya Pradesh today reminded the police force of their "hard task" in preserving peace and social security in the land.

The Governor was addressing a ceremonial police parade of the Madhya Pradesh police at Kasturchand park this morning. He also decorated 8 police officers and men with the Indian police medals on the occasion.

America's Contribution To European Payments Union

WASHINGTON, October 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Marshall plan administration yesterday paid the first instalment of America's contribution to the European Payments Union.

Payment was made to representatives of the Bank of International Settlements in New York.

DETENTION GROUNDS 'VAGUE'

PEPSU High Court's Ruling

PATIALA, Oct. 14 (PTI): Mr. Justice Gurnam Singh of the PEPSU High Court today accepted a 'habeas corpus' petition on behalf of Chaudhri Basau Singh, a detenu of Kapurthala District and ordered his immediate release.

His Lordship directing the release, observed: "The detenu is perfectly within his right to propagate his political views in a peaceful manner; otherwise it would be limiting freedom of speech guaranteed to subjects under the Constitution".

His Lordship further observed: "The grounds of detention are, in my opinion, vague and indefinite They have not given any particulars to the detenu as to when, where and why and how he acted in a manner prejudicial to the State. Unless some such particulars are given to the detenu he is not in a position to make any effective representation as required by law".

Rev. Michael Scott

LONDON, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): The Reverend Michael Scott, missionary champion of South-West African tribes at the United Nations was flying from here to Lake Success today to lobby delegates on their behalf.

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your contribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately. Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contributions to: the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charges. The following amounts have been received up to 12-10-50.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Upto 11-10-'50	12,72,515	14	10
Assam	28,373	13	6
Bombay	776	0	0
Delhi	27	0	0
Madras	11	0	0
Orissa	10	0	0
Punjab	13	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10,019	0	0
West Bengal	15	0	0
Singapore	250	0	0
Total:	Rs. 13,12,010	12	4

ASSAM GOVERNOR'S APPEAL TO MEDICOS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has appealed to the colleges in Bombay State for generous contribution of anatomical and pathological specimens to the Anatomy and Pathology Museums at the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, which suffered great losses in the recent earthquake.

In a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, he says: "Anatomical and Pahological specimen cannot be purchased in the market like other things, which the people have lost. We can be helped only by the generosity of the sister museums. It will be a great thing if the colleges in your State could assist us in this matter. Mounted specimens of any kind concerning these two subjects would be most gratefully accepted by the students and staff of the Assam Medical College and, indirectly, will be a great boon to the general public, who will be receiving assistance from those who are thus bette rtrained".

P. M.'s Assam Relief Fund

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14 (UPI): The total collections of the Prime Minister's Fund for relief of victims of the earthquake in Assam amounted to Rs. 4,14,860-5-3 on October 9th. In course of three days, October 6th to 9th over Rs. 36,000 were received by the fund.

China Takes Over Catholic University

PEKING, Oct. 14 (PTI): The Chinese Government has taken over the forty-year-old American Catholic University in Peking.

An official announcement of the Chinese Education Ministry said this action ended the two-month fued between the mission authorities and the Chinese professors over the Universities' role in higher education under the people's regime.

The Catholic University has about 3,000 students. Its staff mainly consist of German and Chinese missionaries.

The Yen Ching University—also American—is still operated by the mission.

POSTPONED: The Union Public Service Commission announced in New Delhi on Friday that the examination for recruitment to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, for the course commencing in July 1951 has been postponed by two weeks.

Terrorists Hiding In Assam Villages

POLICE TIGHTEN UP RING

SIBSAGAR, Oct. 14. (PTI). "ROUNDUP Operations" against R.C.P.I. terrorists have been stepped up in Mahmora area and Dibrugarh Sub-Division.

The terrorists are suspected to be hiding in the forests and villages there.

Police forces are combing the suspected hide-outs while the Assam Rifles personnel have drawn a ring round Sibsagar Sub-Division of 1,019 square miles to prevent their escape into the neighbouring districts. A part of Dibrugarh District has also now been brought under police action as some R.C.P.I. leaders are believed to have taken refuge in this area.

The whole of Sibsagar sub-division is divided into four sectors, each with a main centre, which are connected with Sibsagar town by wireless.

ORGANISED HUNT

Mr. K. R. Chaudhuri, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who is directing and supervising anti-terrorists campaign, has established his headquarters in Sibsagar. Forces detailed at various points receive instructions for their probes.

Police officials believe that there were only six leaders and twenty lieutenants of R.C.P.I. working in this sub-division. Out of these four leaders include Barbarua, and more than half the number of the lieutenants have been taken into custody.

Those at large are known to be militant and may offer some "resistance to forces of law and order", according to the police officials.

The Assam Cabinet

SHILLONG, Oct. 14 (PTI): Reallocation of portfolios has been made in the Assam Cabinet, and an official announcement is expected soon.

According to the new arrangement, the Supply and Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Motiram Bora, will also take charge of Finance and Revenue Departments. The portfolio of education held by Mr. Bora at present will be handed over to Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, Minister for Food and Agriculture

PASSPORT REFUSED TO S. AFRICAN

Recipient Of Indian Scholarship

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14. (PTI): A coloured graduate of Cape Town University, 24-year-old J. P. De Villiers Hendrickse, has been refused a passport to India where he has been awarded a scholarship under the Indian Government's scheme to promote cultural relations between India and Foreign countries.

Hendrickse, one of six Union students selected for scholarships, said the South African Department of the Interior had given no reason for refusing him a passport.

He was informed in an official letter that he could be issued with a passport for the United Kingdom, but not for India.

He should have taken up the scholarships in July. Hendrickse was the third of six offered scholarships to be refused a passport for India.

Recently two Africans, Miss Mary Nonguaza and Mr. W. T. Zondo were refused passports.

ELLIS ISLAND IS FULL OF DETENUS

Sequel To Security Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. (PTI-Reuter): United States Consul's abroad are empowered to use their discretion in reviewing the visas of foreigners coming to America, a State Department spokesman said today.

Yesterday's decision to suspend temporarily all visas under the new Internal Security Law was taken for two reasons: (1) to prevent further congestion at Ellis Island, immigration detention centre in New York harbour, where many aliens are being held for investigation for possible Fascist connections. (2) to allow of ficials here to study the law and issue new detailed instruction.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1720/- and Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 30/9.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business and price fluctuations were narrow.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 181|12 and declined at Rs. 181|8 on scattered selling. At this level there developed some short covering and silver rallied at Rs. 181|14. Ready Mint Silver was placed at Rs. 182|- and Bullion Spot was quoted at Rs. 181|10.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110|6 and improved at Rs. 110|12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110|14. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75|8.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	181	14	0
Forward	182	2	0
Ready Gold	111	1	0
Forward	110	15	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The local produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Rajkot Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 225|- Quotations in the local market were as under:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	42	8	0
Madras	42	4	0
Bold Ready	41	8	0
November	40	8	0
Bold December	38	6	0
Bold January	38	2	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	8	0
Oil Railway Receipt	23	2	0
Oil October	23	3	0
Oil November	21	11	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	41	8	0
Ready Satna	40	8	0
October	42	0	0
Novembe/	42	0	0
Oil	22	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	33	0	0
Madras	36	4	0
October	36	4	0
November	36	5	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar Quality	19	0	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

Tata Ordinary	330	0	0
Tata Deferred	1716	4	0
Indian Iron	30	7	0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	21	7	0
Bombay Dyeing	935	0	0
Central India	243	0	0
Gokak	241	0	0
Kohinoor	310	0	0
Simplex	258	8	0
Swadeshi	270	0	0
Tata Power	1615	0	0
Associated Cement	168	12	0
Belapur	269	8	0
Bombay Burma (Old)	505	0	0
Scind'a	14	12	6
Central Bank	83	8	0
New India	66	8	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	138	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

120 Ready Japan	7	2	0
150 Ready Japan	7	4	0
120 Ready Italy	7	0	0
150 Ready Italy	6	10	0
2/40 Staple Oct.	7	8	9

Export Of Saurashtra Castorseeds

RAJKOT, Oct. 14 (PTI): The Government of India have permitted a very small quota for export of castorseeds from Saurashtra to soft currency countries during November 1950 to January 1951 period. It was officially announced today.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON Oct. 13.

2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	£73 3/8
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£98 1/16
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1950-90	£108
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec 1, 1952	£97
Chartered Bank of India	£9 15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£82 1/2
National Bank of India	£34 1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,771

AMERICAN MARKETS

RENEWED SELLING AND HEDGING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Displays Downward Trend

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Early declines in current crop months reflected accumulation of hedging and additional nervous liquidation as a result of the cotton export curbs. Pressure eventually subsided and the market rebounded on renewal of aggressive mill demand partly against textile sales, replacement buying and short covering.

Part of the demand was undoubtedly attracted by the recent drastic declines with the agitation among several Southern Congressmen that export restrictions should be rescinded mentioned as a contributing factor on recovery. CCC 1949 loan repossessions upto October 5th totalled 3,083,000 bales leaving a new stock of 107,000. In its initial report on the 1950 loan the agency placed entries at 1,000 bales.

In the afternoon prices declined sharply from earlier highs on increased hedge pressure and renewed liquidation which encountered less aggressive trade support. Washington reports that protests against the cotton export curbs will have no effect as the situation will be renewed early next year, possibly accounted for some selling. The market closed easy with sales 500,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK COTTON:	
October	38.43
December	38.54
March	38.51
May	38.40
Middling Spot	39.60
NEW ORLEANS COTTON:	
October	38.26
December	38.36
March	38.37
May	38.25
Middling Spot	38.75

New York Cotton December Highest 39.14 at 11-08 a.m. lowest 38.54 at 3 p.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Some further pleasing dividends and inflationary evidence provided an incentive to bulls this morning and the market extended Wednesday's recovery. Gains mostly upto one dollar were rather well distributed under occasional bursts of buying. At noon the averages were industrials 229.06 and rails 69.91. More from apathy than pressure the Stock market in the afternoon first drifted and then developed a downward trend. Final hour prices showed mostly fractions to one dollar variations eitherway with losses slightly in the majority and including numerous industrials. Televisions were the softest group. The upside was featured by paper issues on newsprint price increase possibilities. There were few price changes of consequence in final dealings. The market finished irregular.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150 3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	40
Anaconda Copper	35 3/4
Chase National Bank	37
Firestone Tyre	74 1/2
General Electric	49
General Motors	52 3/8
Ingersol Rand	72 1/2
International Nickel	33 7/8
National City Bank	43 1/2
New York Central	17 1/4
Sinclair Oil	30 3/8
Socony Vacuum	24 1/4
Texas Co.	74 1/2
Union Carbide	46 7/8
U. S. Smelting	52 1/8
U. S. Steel Common	40 1/8
Western Union	39 1/2

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wall Street were 2,030,000

Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 40 3/4 and 40 respectively.

Paris Bourse Firm

PARIS, October 13

Foreign shares firmed and gold shares, coppers and oils gained almost everywhere. Mexican eagles moved higher again. Domestic stocks fluctuated irregularly influenced chiefly by the approach of the weekend and military reports from Indo-China Suez were brighter. Rentes were featureless.

London Pepper Market Idle

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Pepper market was idle and prices were generally unchanged. Black Lampong October shipment at 11sh 8d. and White Muntok at 18sh, shipping weight with White Sarawak at 18sh 6d. delivery weight per pound CIF. basis ports. Malabar afloat probable sellers at 1,450sh October 1,410sh and Oct/Nov. at 1,375sh per hundred weight C.I.F., United Kingdom.

New York Pepper Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The Pepper market was quiet and easier reflecting lower Indian advices with buying mostly of a hand to mouth nature. The trade believes the latter situation will continue due to small premiums whereat Spot Pepper is currently selling over incoming shipments. Spot today was quoted at 173, nearby afloats at 170, October shipment at 168, November shipment at 166 and December at 163 cents, per pound ex-dock.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.73 asked

Old and New Contracts: Oct. 1.80 November 1.79, December 1.76, January 1.65, February 1.55 all nominals. White Pepper Spot 3.00 nominal.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13.

The Singapore Pepper market was quiet with sellers ex-godown price of Black Lampong five dollars lower at 620 and White Muntok unchanged at 975 dollars per picul.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, October 13.

Open market dealings tended to increase to almost double today in reflection of yesterday's holiday and sales approximated 375,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Brussels Stocks Improve

BRUSSELS, October 13.

Tanganyika issues were active at a slight advance on the forward market but changes elsewhere were only minor. One or two changes occurred either way in coals on the spot market but in general, prices underwent little alteration. Textiles showed a good tendency while colonials were maintained.

Short Covering On Amsterdam Exchange

AMSTERDAM, October 13.

The understone was friendly due to professional bear covering. Most sections showed small gains especially Undeliever and shippings. Indonesians were unchanged. Dollar loans again declined. The premium on Americans is also declining to 3-1/2 per cent. Guilder investments were cheerful.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.

Initial declines reflected accumulation of Commission House liquidation prompted by favourable harvesting weather and weakness of the crude soyabeanoil market. Prices subsequently improved on shot covering partly based on expectations of additional export business in United States grains. Austria received on ECA authorisation of 2,500,000 dollars to purchase wheat and India 4,500,000 for grain sorghums. The demand for lard futures was attributed to an army announcement confirming the purchase of 2,100,000 pounds for export for delivery during November and December.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.

December	2.22 3/4
March	2.27 1/8
May	2.27 3/8
July	2.15 1/4

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month

London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Month

London Banks Buying D.D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying D.D 1/6 1/8 7th 9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks buying 60 and 90d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th 9th Month.

New York B C Rate T T. Rs 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 453-3/4.

Banks Selling T T D D. Rs 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 453.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs 475 Montreal Rs. 448.

Banks Buying D D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 445-3/4.

Banks Buying D D. Rs 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 446-1/2 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T.Pcs. 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Pcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D D Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Pcs. 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D D. Gldr 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D D. Rs. 83 1/4

Singapore Banks Selling T.T. D D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T D D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63 65 London-Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32 36 London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89 40 91 00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Esc. 5.60-65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 2.95-2.97 London/New York Cross Rate dol 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98 20 02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16 London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14/47-50 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23 12.27.

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos. 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos. 1 per cent 6 Mos 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent

Tone: Easy

London Copra Market

LONDON, October 13.

Trading was quiet and easier on withdrawals of buyers. Straits Dutch East Indies, fair merchantable, delivered weight was offered at lb 100, Philippines bulk nominally at 241 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried at lb. 104 all per ton November shipment.

The coconutoil market was firm, Straits in drums at lb. 149 seller and in bulk at lb 146 seller, Ceylon in drums at lb. 148-1/2 seller and in bulk at lb. 143 quoted all per ton c.i.f. October/November shipment.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September to 12th October 1950 ..	28448
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 12th October 1950 ..	54000
Same period last year	104077
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th October 1950	592287
Same time last year	360305

Centralisation Of Police Power

MORARJI STRESSES NEED FOR STRONG DEMOCRACY

POONA, Oct. 14.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, today emphasised the urgent necessity of a law which would effectively control "the modern technique of the Communists to overthrow Government under the false poses of democracy."'

The Home Minister said that if the forces, which were seeking to disrupt the country, where allowed to operate freely, democracy would come to an end. Democracy, he added, which could not function effectively in the face of elements which had no love for it, had no justification to exist, for a weak democracy did more harm than good.

The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai claimed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that "for all practical purposes" the judiciary in the State had been separated from the executive though this reform had not been formally put on the statute.

The Home Minister was replying to the debate on the first reading of the Bill to consolidate the law for regulation of the police force in the State. The opposition members had criticised the magisterial powers provided in the Bill to some police officers and had asked whether that provision was consistent with the declared intention of the Government to separate the judiciary from the executive.

The Government, Mr. Morarji Desai said, had already declared its intentions of separating the judiciary from the executive and a Bill had been drafted for that purpose. It had been forwarded to the Central Government, who, because of its all-India importance, had to consider it carefully before giving their opinion on the measure. The State of Bombay was the first State, Mr. Desai said, to appoint a committee to investigate into the question. The "substance" of that proposed reform was the practical purpose in force in the State. More and more magistrates were now recruited directly and not from the Revenue Department and all magistrates were now under the control of the High Court.

The Bill was referred to a select committee after the first reading was passed with a recommendation that the committee submit its report by February 20, 1951.

In a forthright refutal of the charge that the Bill was a "negation of democracy", Mr. Desai said it was true a very small section of people in the country did not want the State to have a police force. But, it was because that section wanted to have a free play to do whatever it liked. In the name of democracy, he said, arguments were advanced that there was no democracy in the State and attempts were made by that section to deceive the people and do things which might help to establish a dictatorship in the country.

Mr. Desai declared a democracy which could not function efficiently in the face of dangerous elements, who had no love for democracy, and which could not put down such forces in a proper manner had no justification to exist. A weak democracy, in his opinion, was likely to do more harm than good to the people.

The Home Minister referred to Communist activities in the State and said they must have a law for controlling their disruptive methods so that the large body of population can carry on their vocations peacefully. The Bill, Mr. Desai claimed, was framed from that point of view.

"We have never made it a secret," the Home Minister said, "that so long as we can help it, we shall not allow any disruptive forces to ruin this country."

Mr. Desai said it had been argued that the Bill was "anti-deluvian" and good for British regime but not for the present time. He could not agree with the argument that whatever was done by the Britishers was bad. If that was so, he said, everything in the State would have to be turned topsy-turvy for putting those things on the right footing.

It had been said, Mr. Desai continued, that a psychological change had taken place in the country and that the outlook of the police should have changed accordingly. But, he asked, was there a real change in psychology of the people that would permit reduction of law to the minimum? On the contrary, he said, many things happened in the country which were not to be found during the British regime. For instance, some people often talked of violence. Government, he emphasised, must have powers to deal with the "antics and tricks" of the elements who indulged in them.

BAN ON MEETINGS

The Home Minister denied the charge that the Government banned meetings without rhyme or reason. Much had been said about the provocation caused to textile workers by the ban on meetings in Bombay, he said. But those who levelled such criticism forgot that the textile strike started with meetings and processions and that the ban came only after the workers started intimidation, violence and even molested women.

Mr. Desai agreed that in a democracy if a citizen found any law unjustified, he had a right to act against it. But that right, he emphasised, had to be exercised peacefully. What was required was "Civil Disobedience" and not "Criminal Disobedience". Mr. Desai said. He assured that if a "Satyagraha" was launched not a single hair of any person would be hurt and if the "Satyagrahis" were right they would win their case.

Mr. Desai declared that no citizen, even in a democracy, had a right to disrupt peace. The Communist member, Mr. Dange, he said, had argued that the people of Bombay were against the ban placed on meetings. On the contrary, Mr. Desai added, the Government had been charged with being very soft towards the strikers and blamed for not putting in jail their leaders. "But we refused to take such a step because we have the highest respect for democracy", Mr. Desai said.

Mr. Desai stated that at least for the next few years decentralisation of the police was not possible. Could it be argued with any sense of reality, he asked, that under the existing conditions such a decentralisation was possible. Further, did democracy really require such a decentralisation? He was of the opinion centralisation of the police power, as was proposed in the bill, would better serve the interests of the State.

EFFICIENCY ISSUE

Mr. Desai said that a doubt had been expressed whether the efficiency of the Bombay City Police, who had to deal with complex problems, would not suffer on account of the unification. He thought that, on the other hand, the District Police would be brought up to the level of the Bombay City Police in efficiency. In any case, he added, large scale transfers either way or changes were not contemplated. The power to appoint an Additional Inspector General of Police would also not be exercised except under abnormal conditions.

MEDICAL ACT

The house then took up the consideration of the bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act moved by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder which has already been passed by the upper house.

The bill provides a joint electorate for the election of representative of the General Medical Profession and a majority of elected members on the Medical Council, which at present consists of thirteen members, including the president. The president and six members are nominated by the State Government and six members are elected by graduates and licentiates.

The bill now proposes to have an elected president and a majority of elected members on the Council and to give representation to Universities and the Governing Body of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. All the five members proposed to be nominated by Government would not necessarily be medical practitioners and it would be free to nominate from among the members of the legal profession or members of the Bombay Legislature, if necessary, who could guide the deliberations of the Medical Council when it was considering cases regarding disciplinary action against medical practitioners.

Discussion on the bill was in progress when the house adjourned for the day.

Campaign Against Blackmarketeers

BOMBAY STANDS FIRST, SAYS DINKERRAO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That Bombay was far ahead of other States, including Bihar with regard to the prosecution of blackmarketeers and profiteers was the assertion made by Mr Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Food and Civil Supplies Minister, who also disclosed that over 8,200 cases concerning the breach of control orders were launched during the last 12 months by the State of Bombay.

The highest fine imposed on such offenders ranged between 5 to 7 lakhs of rupees, he added in an interview to reporters in Bombay today. The entire Crime Branch No. II of the Bombay C.I.D. had been requisitioned by the Civil Supplies Department and was today engaged exclusively in the task of running to earth these anti-social elements.

Mr. Desai said that realising that people were put to great difficulties due to profiteering on the part of grocers the question of opening fair price grocery shops, where oils and other edible and inedible household necessaries will be stocked and sold at reasonable prices, is engaging the attention of Government.

ETHICALLY IMPROPER

The Food Minister said that ethically it would be improper in a secular State like India to give additional sugar for the festival of any particular community. If he gave more sugar to Hindus during Divali, then he would also have to consider the question of giving extra sugar to Christians during Christmas, Muslims during the Id and Moharrum, Parsis during their festival and likewise every other religious denomination.

The textile strike in Bombay had considerably affected the State's cloth supply position, but he felt that the position would improve as soon as the strikers resumed work, which they were doing in larger numbers every day.

Jailed For Profiteering In Penicillin

KARNAL, Oct. 14, (PTI): Dr. Chaman Lal, a medicine dealer, was sentenced today by the Additional Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 for selling penicillin at a price higher than the control rate.

IN AID OF ASSAM RELIEF

Today Morning's Show At Excelsior

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A star-studded variety show will be held on Sunday morning at 9-30 at the Excelsior Cinema in aid of the quake-ridden, flood-stricken people of Assam.

The show, which has been got up by the Everready Relief Society, has a formidable list of office-bearers, including the Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil, while its programme includes the talents of popular stars of stage and screen. The show is a variety one with item of dance, song and music as its highlights.

Thai Rice Arrives

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 14, (PTI): A ship with a cargo of 6,494 tons of Thailand rice arrived at Cochin port today. Travancore-Cochin has been allotted 6,000 tons and the rest will be stored in the Central depot, Cochin.

SEE THAT THERE ARE NO STRINGS

Muslim Countries Warned Against Foreign Loans

BAGHDAD, Oct. 14, (PTI): Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammed said in an interview here today that he would advise Moslem countries to use their own financial resources and take more time to solve their economic problems, rather than accept foreign loans with political strings attached.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, who presided over the recent Second Islamic Economic Conference at Teheran, left Baghdad by plane today for Karachi.

He said he would welcome the aid of foreign capital in Islamic countries provided this was given "as loans and not as charity, and political strings were not attached to take away the sovereignty of the people of these countries".

NEGATIVE ASPECT

Asked about the Arab countries' economic boycott of Israel, he said, he was studying facts and figures about the economic relationship between them but he would say that the Arab countries' present problem was to produce more.

The economic boycott was only a negative aspect.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

MADRAS, Oct. 14, (UPI): Four maunds of contraband opium worth Rs. 2 lakhs, the biggest haul in recent years, were seized yesterday by the city police and the Prohibition staff in a raid on a house in Kodambakkam, a suburb of Madras.

The police have also arrested Abdul Aziz of Peshawar, Mohammed Ali of Delhi, Mohamed Gayz of Bhopal and Mohmed Hussain of Ujjain, belonging to an inter-state gang on a charge of possession of contraband opium and remanded them to custody. A car which was used to smuggle opium has also been seized.

Dollar Will Soon Be Worth Ten Cents!

ST. LOUIS (Missouri) Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter): A New York economist said here that the American dollar would soon be worth about ten cents unless something was done to halt the decline of purchasing power.

Dr. Walter C. Spahr, Chairman of the Department of Economists of New York University, told the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce yesterday that the decline of the dollar's purchasing power dated from 1933, when the people had "an irredeemable currency thrust upon them" and lost control over the public purse.

RED CHINA GETS U.S. SCRAP RUBBER

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): More and more scrap rubber is passing through this port to Communist China.

Reports to the Department of Commerce showed today that two thousand tons moved through San Francisco in September. This was twenty times July's volume.

The Customs service said such shipments were not subject to export licence. Common rubber scrap could be sent to any place except North Korea. The only rubber banned from export is aeroplane tyres, whether scrapped, used or new.

The Communist Millionaire

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI): A Greek millionaire has left a will asking that his children—two boys of seven and five, and a two-year-old girl—should be brought up as Communists. The children are now in Paris attending a "progressive" school.

The millionaire Stratis Zerbinis was himself a member of the Greek Communist Party. He settled in France after the war and died in a car crash in April. His wife died just before.

Zerbinis's will left his money to his three children, and appointed as their guardian a Greek Communist who lives in iron curtain Bucharest.

If, wrote Zerbinis his children were unable to benefit from his money, it was to go to the Greek Community Party.

If this party could not accept it, then the money should go to the Soviet Government.

The will was accepted by Zerbinis's sister-in-law, who looked after the children when their mother died.

Zerbinis's brother-in-law, retired Greek Admiral Georges Ralle, backed by the Greek Consul-General in Paris, has however, applied to a French court that the children should go to him to be brought up in Greece.

Attempts are also being made in Greek courts to secure an annulment of this will.

Civilisation & Happiness

UTTAM JIVAN:—Written by Gandhiji. Edited by Sjt. Jagpraveshchandra. Published by Indian Printing Works, New Delhi Rs. 2-8.

ADRISHYA SHAKTI:—Written by Gandhiji. Edited by Sjt. Jagpraveshchandra. Published by Indian Printing Works, New Delhi.

BALAK KA BHAV VIKAS:—Written by Prof. and Mrs. S. P. Kanal. Published by Sjt. Ramlal Puri, Atmaram and Sons, Kashmiri Gate, New Delhi, Price Rs. 5.

RASHTRAPATI RAJENDRA PRASAD:—Compiled and edited by Prof. Shivpujan Sahayo. Published by Granthmala Karyalaya Patna-4. Price Rs. 2-8

CHARITRA NIRMAN:—Written by Sjt. Satyakama Vidyalankara. Published by Rajpal and son, Delhi. Price Rs. 2-8.

SURYAGRAHAN GANIT:— Written by Sjt. Harihar Bhat and Sjt. Chhotubhai Sutar. Published by Gujarat Vidyasabha, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 2-8.

Gandhiji's Sayings

"Uttam Jivan" is a translation of "The Good Life", a collection of various articles and sayings of Gandhiji. The ordinary measuring rods with which one seeks to ascertain the excellence of a writer slip away from our hands when we try to appreciate Gandhi. We just stand and admire.The admiration flows from our hearts not so much for the beauty and clarity of thought or expression, nor for that terse, direct style marked by vigour and brevity, nor even for the noble thoughts expresed in his writings. The compelling charm lies in the genuineness of his utterance, in that rare harmony between speech, thought and action which makes his simplest message vibrant with life. When we read his stern admonition regarding the ordinary weaknesses of life, we do not have the secret satsifaction of muttering 'It's empty criticism' for we know that he, an ordinary mortal like us, has walked the path of truth, sharp as the razor's edge, and has climbed those supreme heights of a noble life which daunt us at the mere sight.

"Uttam Jivan" is mainly a collection of Gandhiji's articles on continence. As we know his definition of the word was much wider and stricter than the accepted meaning. The subject is dealt with in its entirely and the typical uncompromising and direct manner of thought and expression lashes the reader into serious personal thinking and perhaps conviction. Marriage problems, and ordinary human virtues and faults form the theme of various other articles. The translation is lucid and faithful to the original. This is a good opportunity for Hindi-reading people to get acquainted with the ideas of the greatest man of our times on an important subject.

Why Utopia Recedes

Curiously enough we find that as the march of our modern civilization triumphs the promised utopia of happiness seems to recede farther and farther. Setting at the top of all his acquired comforts and riches, the modern man is at heart a bewildered soul, trying to find the secret of happiness and getting baffled at every turn. Probably one of the reasons for our sense of dissatisfaction and despair is that we have lost that living contact with religion which invested life with a meaning and a beauty. Our ruthless logical intellect has dried up the old fountains of human inspiration, joy and emotion but has not discovered new ones to replace them. A few great thinkers and philosophers apart, the general mass of humanity has lost its old moorings and is adrift helplessly, not knowing which way to go. We reject the old and established religions, but we have nothing to offer in their place. The vaccum created thereby in the human heart is highly disconcerting, and its effects are devastating. In times like this, hearing a message of living faith in God is like hearing a clarion-call in a desert at non-belief. 'Adrishya Shakti', or 'The Unseen Power' is a collection of the writings of Gandhiji on the secret self of man and its relation to God. On such controversial subjects like 'prayer' 'idol worship' etc. This sage who belongs to no narrow sect has written with an inner conviction that breathes hope in despondent hearts and gives new values to the way of life.

The book does not teach a passive renunciating or sage-like seclusion, it shows how to retain that intimate contact with the ultimate reality in the troubles and turmoils of this world. how to serve God through humanity, how to make life itself a perennial joy and sacrifice. Though merely a collection, it will indeed be received warmly, for one can never have too much of a good thing.

Child Psychology

Psychology is comparatively a new science, and consequently public opinion regarding it is not yet firmly moulded. One of the few sciences which can claim a purely western origin, psychology has today become important in almost every phase of life. The orthodox attitude towards this "new-fangled nonsense" is truly deplorable. And it is to be regretted that the average Indian has very vague ideas on the subject. Neither the enthusiastic votaries nor the energetic opposers have a clear and scientific knowledge about psychology. In English, it is possible to get readable books on psychology which give a tolerably good knowledge of the subject at a reasonable price. But in our Indian languages, very few authoritative books on the subject have been published so far. Doubly welcome therefore is this valuable book on the subject.

"Balak Ka Bhav Vikas" deals with the emotional development of a child. It uproots many orthodox notions about bringing up a child. Written in a beautifully simple and clear style, it gives scientific knowledge in a natural and direct manner. A treasure for parents and teachers, it is a good book for every one who is interested in children. Briefly giving scientific explanations for the so-called "naughtiness" of children, it shows one the way of correction, laying stress on your own correction first. It also shows how to bring up a child from infancy, so that it will be free from all the ordinary faults associated with childhood. It teaches that bringing up a happy child is not a lucky accident, but a valuable art, an art that cannot be acquired without taking pains.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the responsibilities of parenthood, laying stress on the necessity of pre-knowledge of child psychology. The second part deals with the theories of the emotional development of children. Knowledge about the true mental and psychological character of a child and the formation of child-mind covers the first three chapters. The importance of having a scientific attitude towards a child, of respecting its personality, of having love, gratitude and faith towards it comes next. Then come some practical suggestions for building up a healthy and happy atmosphere for a child, the right selection of toys etc. In the third part various emotional problems are dealt with in a searching manner. Each chapter has a brief summary at the end. A very useful book for the students of the subject it will be like a revelation to a reader who has had no previous knowledge regarding child psychology. Prof. and Mrs. Kanal deserve praise for this book.

Anthology Of Articles

'Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad' is an anthology of articles written on Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India. The list of contributors includes such names as Sjt. Shriprakash, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, and Sjt. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee. Other reputed Hindi-writers also have paid their tribute to this President of ours, who is a man of such a gentle yet noble personality that we find a trace of Gandhiji's own saintliness in him at times.

The essential simplicity and natural affectionate sympathy towards all and sundry which is a highlight of the character of Rajendra Babu is brought to our notice in most of the articles. Being contributions from various pens, they do not tire one with monotony, though the theme, and let it be admitted, the attiude remains the same. While reading the book one will appreciate Rajendraprasad's personality through various angles, the experience proving as delightful as seeing a diamond in all its facets.

The conception and the execution of the athology are admirable, but the book might have been made more attractive by better printing and get-up.

In The Making

'Charitra Nirmana' by Sjt. Satyakama Vidyalankara seems to be a curious blend of psychological and moral aspects of the formation of human character. The result however, makes a readable book leaning heavily towards psychology in its dealing with so complex a subject. The writer seems to stress the view that human character is not some ready-made object to be received passively, but a vital thing which can be shaped according to our heart's desire following proper channels.

The analysis of primary human passions is noteworthy and the suggested remedies for character weaknesses strike an intelligent note. Though, as the author himself owns, his preoccupation is with the formation of the human character and not with its correction. The various examples and anecdotes interspersing the theoretical part make the book interesting and lend colour to the various conclusions arrived at. The part dealing with child psychology is well-written and convincing. Publications of this sort are a proof of growing public interest in this important subject, and as such are a good sign for the Hindi literature.

'Suryagrahan Ganit' is a highly technical book. It can interest very few readers besides confirmed astronomers. The book deals with solar eclipse and shows a way of graphical calculation which is claimed to be simpler than the ordinary method. Though astrology has long claimed and held the interest of the Indian people, the science of astonomy has been unduly neglected. Such scientific books show the interest of Gujarat Vidya Sabha in unexplored fields.

We have also received a booklet named 'G'rha Chikitsaka' published by the Vanasthali Vidyapith Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya—Suggesting simple remedies for ordinary diseases.

D. G. P.

MAHATMA'S GUIDE TO BETTER LIVING

BIKANER'S NEW RULER

The Young Maharaja (garlanded) with his younger brother returning to Lalgarh after the Raj Tilak ceremony.

RAJ TILAK CEREMONY OF NEW MAHARAJA OF BIKANER

THE chiefs and nobles, officers, Seths and Sahukars and the people of Bikaner paid homage to His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur at the Raj Tilak ceremony at the Karan Mahal Durbar Hall in the Bikaner Fort last week.

Taking his seat on the historic Rathore heirloom, the Sandalwood Throne of the Rasthrakutas, the new Maharaja was deeply moved by the affection and love shown by his people. The customary Salute heralding the Raj Tilak ceremony was fired as His Highness took his seat on the ancestral throne.

All the ceremonies consequent on the late Ruler's demise having been performed with due solemnity, Thanks Offering to the patron deity of the house of Bikaner, Sri Lakshminarayanji, was performed when His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by his younger brother, drove to the temple and observing full religious formalities paid homage to Shri Lakshminarayanji.

The new ruler possesses sound academic education and administrative experience having carried on the administration of the Bikaner State during His late Highness' visit to Europe in 1948. A sportsmen interested both in big and small game shooting, as also tennis, cricket, and golf, the new Maharaja is a very lovable personality.

During the life-time of his grand-father the late Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, the present Maharaja, as Yuvarajkumar, accompanied him to the Middle East war-front in November, 1941, and he was thus the youngest member of any ruling family to have gone abroad on active service.

The Maharaja has, as his life partner, the Princess of Dungarpur, Her Highness Maharani Sri Sushil Kanwarji Sahib. They were blessed with a son and heir in 1946.

Ministerial Magic

THE BIG TRAFFIC COP glared at his most-recent victim, then said with a half-apologetic grin, "Oh, so you're a minister. Now, don't you tell me you didn' see that stop sign."

"Well, no, officer," reolled the parson. "I saw the stop sign all right. The things is, I didn't see YOU.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

All Out Dollar Aid To India

U. S. PLAN TO SCALE DOWN BRITAIN'S STERLING DEBT

WASHINGTON messages, described here as "leakages", disclose proposals for outright dollar grants to India conditioned by a scaling down of Britain's Sterling debt to this country.

'Pari passu', the Commonwealth Ministers have been discussing India's six-year development plan in London. The Plan, it will be recalled, involves external expenditure to the extent of Rs. 83 crores in hard currencies and Rs. 219 crores in soft currencies. Rs. 50 crores of external finance each year may not prove too great a strain on the economy if sufficient progress in the production of food and cotton is made simultaneously during the period of the plan.

Out of Rs. 1,840 crores proposed for investment in the public sector under the six-year plan, railways claim Rs. 480 crores, major irrigation and multi-purpose projects and power projects (States and Central) account for Rs. 419 crores. Agriculture (including Veterinary, Forests Co-operation and other allied items) for Rs. 251 crores, industry for Rs. 180 crores and Social Capital (apart from rehabilitation) for Rs. 230 crores.

It would appear, however, that viewed broadly, there is a fair balance in the plan between Agriculture which, including irrigation and multi-purpose projects, accounts for Rs. 612 crores, Transport and Communication (Rs. 684 crores), Power, Mining and Industry (Rs. 239 crores) and Social Capital, including expenditure on displaced persons (Rs. 305 crores).

The cost of the plan as a whole necessarily exceeds the resources which the Central and the States Governments can at present hope to provide, but the difference is not so large that it cannot be met by foreign aid supported by greater effort to save on the part of the country.

Object Of Aid

Due, probably, to the short period during which it was formulated, the resultant benefits of the Plan are not explained.

The aid contemplated is intended to eradicate the causes which breed Communism.

These causes, 'inter alia', can be eradicated by raising 'per capital' income and living standards of the masses.

The Indian plan, however, does not indicate what will be the likely increase in 'per capita' income, if the Plan was fully implemented.

Reference is made to the recent remarks of the International Bank's President, Mr. Engene Black, who said that development was not something that could be imported from abroad. "It is something which can only be won internally by acceptance of responsibility, hard work and sacrifice.

The first essential seems to me to be the formation of a properly balanced development programme. This involves rejecting political pressure for monumental show pieces and the pressure of vested interests for enhancement of their position." It will be apparent that India may have to live down many of its dogmas of welfare state, if it seeks foreign aid for development. The Foreign Aid envisages adoption of tax systems and other policies which will make available a greater share of domestic wealth for development purposes. The monumental show pieces of prohibition and abolition of racing, for instance, may have to be given up.

The American Aid may take two forms. It may provide finances for industrial projects, say for Steel Plants. It may also take the form of foodgrains and other such commodities needed by India to stabilize her economy.

The proposal may take a concrete form by the end of this year.

The Planning Commission, meanwhile is engaged in formulating a five-year plan.

Price Policy

The Planning Commission has submitted a memorandum on the price policy to the Government of India, it is learned.

The Commission, 'inter alia, has suggested to the Government to adopt a well-co-ordinated and integrated price policy designed to bring about a general reduction in the prices to the August 1947 level.

The reduction in prices, it is suggested, should commence with foodgrains, with other agricultural products competing with foodgrains and with essential commodities required by the cultivator.

Government of India's price policy has become a paradox. On one side, the Government convened a Chief Ministers' Conference two months ago to discuss the situation created by a sudden rise in prices. This Conference among other things, decided that "proper co-ordination should, as far as possible, be effected between the price levels of different grains in different states." This was followed by an Act of Parliament, and an Ordinance, both seeking to prevent hoarding and profiteering, with the ultimate object of bringing down the prices. The Nasik Session of the Congress, thereafter, adopted a resolution, sponsored by the Industry Minister, Mr. Hari Krishna Mehtab, and seconded by the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabha Pant, directing Congress Governments to bring down prices in the country.

Cloth To Cost More

In contrast to this, new and enhanced prices for the new cotton crop have already been announced. It was then explained that the decision was only legalising the prices, the textile mills had been paying for cotton. Notwithstanding this explanation, cloth prices will shortly be enhanced.

The case of sugar is more glaring. Reference is made to Tariff Board's Report on Sugar, which observed as follows:—

"We have found that the prices eventually fixed by the two governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 were appreciably higher than those suggested by the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, as well as those, which were recommended by the Sugar Commission. Thus, in 1947-48 while the price suggested by the Director of the Institute was Rs. 1-4 a maund and by the Sugar Commission was Rs. 1-12 a maund, the price fixed by the Governments was Rs. 2 a maund. Again in 1949-50, while the price recommended by the Director was Rs. 1-4 a maund and that recommended by the Sugar Commission was Rs. 1-6 a maund for U. P. and Rs. 1-8 a maund for Bihar, the price fixed by the Governments was Rs. 1-10 a maund for U. P. and Rs 1-10 for Bihar."

Sugar Prices

The Tariff Board recommended a fair cane price of Rs. 1/7 "in the present circumstances" which was to be reduced by six annas by 1951. The present price of cane is Rs. 1/10 a maund.

As reported last week, the Bihar Government proposes to fix new crop prices at Rs 1/12 a maund. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is inclined to fix it at Rs. 1/11 a maund. Side by side, the Industry is urging for the fixation of sugar prices at Rs. 32 a maund.

In contrast to this the Tariff Board said:— "The estimated fair ex-factory price of sugar, E-27 for 1950-51 is Rs. 24/12 per maund. The maximum price for this quality of sugar for 1950-51 should be fixed at this level."

How does the Government reconcile the proposed increase in the prices of sugar cane and sugar is not explained. The report of the Tariff Board was accepted in its entirety only in April this year. Surely any Government should have some respect for its own decisions. That decision has become mandatory on the Government after the Directive given to it by the Nasik Congress.

The Government can order a speedy enquiry, if circumstances have arisen, justifying a price increase for sugarcane and sugar. As it is, a price increase will be contrary to Government's declared policy.

Subsidy To Scindias

Scindias have asked the Government to reach its decision on the Vizagapatam ship-building yard or, in the alternative, book another order for three more ships, it is learned.

New Delhi holds that it is unfair to the Scindias to delay decision on the basic issue of acquiring the yard. The Government, last year, deferred the question of acquiring the yard and, as a 'via media,' placed an order for three ships at cost.

The price determined was Rs. 63 lakhs per ship, as against the cost of building similar ships in Britain at Rs. 42 lakhs a ship.

In other words, the Government gave a subsidy of Rs. 21 lakhs per ship to the Scindias.

That the yard is an uneconomic undertaking, is recognised. The loss on present production is Rs. 21 lakhs a ship, which will be increased to Rs. 25 lakhs a ship, if any return on the capital is permitted. The annual recurring loss will, therefore be Rs. 75 lakhs. The question is whether India will be justified to undertake this liability in its present financial stringency.

It may be added that the yard does not make the entire ship. Ship machinery and even timber for the hull are imported. Out of Rs. 63 lakhs, nearly 20 lakhs are spent on imported parts of a ship. If the yard has to become an economic undertaking, a further sum of Rs. 5 crores has to be spent on its expansion and modernisation. Government will have to pay Rs. four crores to the Scindias as its purchase price. Another five crores will be required as the working capital. The issue, once again is, can the Government find Rs. 15 crores at present?

Where Are Customers?

There is yet another and major issue. Having acquired and modernised the yard to build eight ships a year, what shall the Government do with those ships? It is a well known fact that Indian shipping companies have no resources for expansion of their fleet. It will be very difficult to find customers even for the three ships on order with the Scindias this year. Unless there were customers from other countries, the Government may be compelled to hire them out on nominal terms. It may even have to pay operational subsidies to the companies taking them up to oblige the Government.

That a ship-building industry is necessary for a country like India is recognised. The issue is whether the present is the appropriate time to do so. Apart from financial difficulties, in the present stage of India's industrial development, this country shall have to depend largely on imports to build a ship.

What to do with the yard, is however, an important question? One way out of the difficulty could be to get some foreign ship-building firm interested in the undertaking. These possibilities are being explored.

The Indian National Steam Shipowners' Association of Bombay have represented to the Import Control Committee meeting here on October 30 that it is both necessary and proper for import licensing to be used as a means of encouraging the use of Indian shipping in the import trade.

In this view, the Association has been supported by other important business organisations. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, for instance, has suggested that in cases where imports are made in Indian ships, the value of the goods should be computed on F. O. B. basis and the importers allowed to import additional goods for the foreign exchange they would have spent, had the imports been made in foreign ships.

The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, again, has expressed the view that a clause should be inserted in import licenses to the effect that the goods should be imported in Indian ships, if the ships are on berth and space is available.

FANATICISM is ruling the roost in leading Capitals of the world. Fascism has gone underground and Communism is on the top. No success since the rise of Islam has been so rapid or, so astonishing as the success of Communism which has painted half the world "Red". The "Iron Curtain" is the political Maginot Line of the Soviet, but the "Iron Curtain" mentality has its repurcussions in the U.S. as is evident by the notorious "Spy Trial". So there is no hope of peace with

FANATICISM IN SADDLE

By Bertrand Russell

THE most bitter struggles between different groups of mankind have been caused by one or more of three differences: of economic interest, of race, or of creed. In the First World War, only economic interest was concerned; in the Second, economic interest and creed. In the Third, if it comes, economic interest, race, and creed will all be involved. I wish to consider differences of creed as a source of conflict, first historically, and then in the present day, writes the author in "World Review."

The word "ideology", which is now common, means the same thing as was formerly meant by 'creed'. An 'ideology' may be defined as a system of beliefs leading to a line of conduct, both public and private, and supported, whenever it is politically important, by a priesthood or something analogous. The word was brought into general use by Napoleon, who objected to what he called 'ideologues', because in his day they were mostly republican. I shall use the word 'ideology', as practically synonymous with the word 'creed', but with slightly less implication of dogmatic definiteness. One can speak of the 'ideology' of American capitalism, but it would be stretching the use of words to call it a 'creed'.

Differences of creed are not necessarily a cause of strife; they only become so when they are combined with fanatical intolerance. Buddhism came to China and Japan peaceably, without disturbing the ancient religions of those countries. No one in either China or Japan thought that only one religion could be true. The Chinese came to believe in both Buddhism and Confucianism, the Japanese in both Buddhism and Shinto. In the Graeco-Roman world, similar views were generally held. The Romans identified their gods with those of Greece. Temples of Egyptian and Babylonian gods were built in Rome. The worship of Mithra was allowed to spread freely, and people who took to worshipping foreign gods did not on that account reject their native religions.

Wars of religion began with the rise of Mohammedanism. The Moslems, like the Christians and Jews, held that there could be only one true faith. They were less intolerant than the Christians, but sufficiently so to make any genuine peace between Christian and Moslem states impossible.

But all these wars and persecutions sank into insignificance by comparison with the wars of religion in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Everywhere throughout what had been Catholic Europe the religion of the reigning sovereign, whichever it happened to be, was enforced with such severe penalties that the great majority acquiesced. Both sides held that it is right to assassinate a monarch of the opposite party: Guy Fawkes attempted it on behalf of the Catholics, and Ravaillac succeeded on behalf of the Protestants. Charles I's head was cut off, and Cromwell's body was hung in chains. English fanatics had fled to America to escape persecution, and were able there to perpetuate the evil practices, objection to which had caused them to leave England. But persecution in America ceased towards the end of the seventeenth century, except in the comparatively mild form in which it still subsists.

Europe, Worst Sinner

Some opponents of Communism are attempting to produce an ideology for the Atlantic Powers, and for this purpose they have invented what they call 'Western' values.' These are supposed to consist of toleration, respect for individual liberty, and brotherly love. I am afraid this view is grossly unhistorical. If we compare Europe with other continents, it is marked out as the persecuting continent. Persecution only ceased after long and bitter experience of its futility; it continued as long as either Protestants or Catholics had any hope of exterminating the opposite party.

The European record in this respect is far blacker than that of the Mohammedans, the Indians, or the Chinese. No, if the West can claim superiority in anything, it is not in moral values but in science and scientific technique.

So far as ideologies are concerned the troubles of our time show themselves in an increase of fanaticism. There was of course fanaticism in the period which now seems in retrospect to have been comparatively free from it. There was fanaticism in the French Revolution, but it was in control for only about two years. There was fanaticism in the German resistance to Napoleon, but it seemed to die down after 1815. There was fanaticism on both sides in the American Civil War and in the struggle between Russian revolutionaries and the Tsardom. But except in Russia the fanatics never seemed to gain control for any length of time.

Communist Appeal

Since 1914—largely, I think, as a result of the sufferings caused by war—we have seen fanaticism of various kinds controlling governments and making sensible statesmanship impossible. There was anti-German fanaticism in the years during and after the First World War; there was answering German fanaticism, leading to the victory of the Nazis. There was anti-Semitic fanaticism, leading to the victory cmwfpy

Semitic fanaticism, with the inevitable response of Zionist fanaticism. Most important of all, there was, and is Communist and anti-Communist fanaticism. While mankind remain in this temper, the sort of co-operation required for stable peace is clearly out of the question.

The fanaticism which characterises the Communist party at the present day arises from a combination of two forces: the doctrines of Marx, and the traditions of Russia. Something must be said about both.

The dynamic force of the doctrine, both in Marx and in his followers, was derived from hatred—illogically, since (in his view) the barbarities of the capitalists were fated, and were not due to their individual wickedness. His views were largely derived from a study of British factory workers in the early forties—a horrible period of child labour and famine artificially induced by the Corn Laws. Hatred was a natural reaction, but what Marx did was to erect hatred into a cosmic principle and the source of all progress. Naturally the propertied classes, wherever his creed was spread, were terrified into violent reaction, and the vague good-natured liberalism of the middle nineteenth century gave way to a blacker and fierce outlook.

There is in Marx a cold logic which is reminiscent of Calvin. Human developments are irresistible, and as independent of human will as the movements of the heavenly bodies.

The force that brings about change in social affairs is the conflict of classes. After the proletarian revolution there will be only one class, and therefore change will cease: mankind will merely go on living happily ever after, as at the end of a fairy tale. For a time the dispossessed bourgeoisie will suffer, and the elect, like Tertullian, will diversify their bliss by the contemplation of the damned in concentration camps. But Marx, more merciful than Calvin, will allow their sufferings to end with death.

This curiosity primitive myth appealed to the less fortunate sections of mankind, much as Christianity had appealed to slaves in the Roman Empire. It brought the hope of a great reversal, in which the oppressed would come to enjoy happiness, power, and—sweetest of all—revenge. It should, according to the word of the new gospel, have appealed first to industrial workers in the most advanced countries, namely Britain and America. But in America wage-earners were always prosperous (unless they were immigrants or coloured people), and in Britain the prosperity of wage-earners increased very rapidly during the second half of the nineteenth century. In both countries, therefore Marx won few adherents. He won many in Germany, but there, too, increasing prosperity led to a softening of the orthodox doctrine. It was in Russia, the most backward and the least industrialised of the Great Powers, that Marx's adherents first achieved the conquest of the government.

'COMMUNIST SEDATIVES'

Little in The Nashville Tennessean

Russian Edition

When Communism became Russian, it gradually underwent a very considerable transformation. When I was a young man, I knew Bebel and the elder Liebknecht, who were the leaders of the Marxist Party in Germany. Both were kindly humanitarians psychologically very similar to other Radicals of that time. They did not hate their political opponents; they would speak of the Kaiser with good-natured derision. They felt convinced that the future was with them, but so did all the other reformers—the vegetarians, the teetotallers, the pacifists, the Armenians, the Macedonian patriots, and all the rest. This belief, at that time, was part of nineteenth-century optimism, and had not the character of a desperate revenge-phantasy. The German Marxists of that time, of whom I knew many, were for the most part likeable as individuals; one did not sense in them the vein of cruelty which has since become characteristic of Communists.

Modern Communism has been moulded by two men, Lenin and Stalin. Lenin had lived long years in the West, and so had most of his colleagues. He wanted not only to introduce Communism in Russia, but also to westernise the country. In this respect he stood much nearer to Marx than Stalin does.

Russia, however, was very different from Western countries, and what emerged was not quite what Marx had had in mind. Russia was largely illiterate; the immense majority of the population were peasants; the Tsarist autocracy had accustomed people to autocratic government; the Church was more subservient to the State than in Western countries; superstion was as widespread as it had been in Western Europe in the Middle Ages.

These things facilitated what was called the dictatorship of the proletariat, which was in fact the dictatorship of the inner ring of the Communist Party. Lenin had always been ruthless, and the experience of the civil war did not make him less so. The dangers of the situation hastened the return to autocracy and the police state, to which the country had been accustomed before the Revolution.

With the coming of Stalin, the Soviet regime entered upon a new phase. Lenin was a cosmpolitan, who had lived in Western countries and had no special feeling for Russia. Stalin knew only Russia, and had no respect for the West. He liquidated the Old Bolsheviks, and invoked traditional Russian patriotism to help out the Communist ideology. Just as, in Elizabethan England, patriotism went hand in hand with Protestantism, so in Stalin's Russia patriotism goes hand in hand with Communism. Since most Russians are intensely patriotic, this gives great added strength to the regime.

It must be acknowledged that Russia under Stalin has had amazing success. Communism is now in control in China, the Balkans, Poland, and a large part of Germany, and there is every reason to expect further accessions of territory in Asia.

No success since the rise of Islam has been so rapid or so astonishing as the success of Communism. It is no wonder if the rest of the world is asking itself whether any limits short of the whole planet can be put to Soviet conquests.

Fanatical Ideology

Ten years ago another fanatical ideology, Fascism, seemed almost as threatening as Communism does now. Fascism has now gone underground, but perhaps only temporarily. At any rate the fanatical disposition which produced it is ready to be called out by the same kind of circumstances.

The Nazis got their hold on Germany owing to the misery produced by the great depression, which, itself, was caused by the fanatical folly of American reactionaries. If America were again to pursue as mad an economic policy as that of the twenties, it is by no means impossible that correlative follies would again be generated in other countries.

Fanaticism in control of a government is dangerous because it finds co-operation with others scarcely possible. Nazis and Communists alike have made treaties and agreements seem useless to the outside world, because their fanaticism makes them incapable of good faith. As things stand, a world government is not possible unless Communism is overthrown or conquers the whole world. We must hope that its fanaticism will lessen, and that the hostile fanaticism of the United States will not meanwhile develop into an equal obstacle to co-operation.

Terror Cult

To cure fanaticism, except as a rare aberration of eccentric individuals, three things are needed: security prosperity, and a liberal education.

Lack of security exists throughout the world at the present time. We have all been told horrors about hydrogen bombs and bacteriological war; we all know that war may break out at any moment.

The atmosphere of terror is driving men into superstition, and into forms of intolerance which intensify the danger instead of diminishing it. If fanaticism is to grow less, whether in Russia or elsewhere, the first step must be to find some way of diminishing present state of world politics, but it must be done if disaster is to be averted.

Prosperity is generally admitted, in the West, to be the best preventive of Communist fanaticism, but no one

(Continued On Page 27)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I believe all of you have known about the earthquake in Assam and about the sufferings of the peoples of that State on that account. I am glad to hear that some of you have contributed your little quotas towards the Relief Fund raised for this purpose. Congratulations, my dear sisters and brothers for this spontaneous action. I am sure those of you who have not yet been able to contribute so far will do it now.

If you think it convenient, the donations may be sent to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21 specifically mentioning that they are for the Assam Earthquake Fund. Receipts will be sent to you immediately, and the acknowledgments will thankfully be made also through this "Corner". It is our duty to come to the rescue of our brethern in trouble and difficulty, and certainly, you will rise up to the occasion as always, to render help to the best of your ability and capability!

Marble, Muggle, Or Muckle?

The game at marbles might seem the last thing to which a scholar would turn his attention. However, in The Vocabulary of Marble Games, published by the Yorkshire Dialect Society Mr. J. L. Bailes of Leeds University has compiled a fascinating account of his researches into this old game of schooldays including a vocabulary of over 200 words.

The first recorded mention of the word "marble" itself occurs in 1694, and this altered according to the different district dialects, becoming "marp" in Lancashire "muggle" in Durham and "muckle" in Aberdeen.

In the past there were many different ways of playing marbles, again varying from district to district, but today there are four main codes. The most popular probably is the ring game in which the order of play is determined by the time-honoured call: "Foggy! Seggy Thirdy! Laggy!" He who is quickest to cry "Foggy" is given the first shot, and so on.

Next there is the game known as knuck pits, which has some resemblance to the game of golf; the third is generally called the line game; and lastly there is langy-spangy, the game o: hundreds.

The marbles themselves have each distinctive names according to their type and often they derive their names from the substance that has gone into their making. The popular "clayer" is composed as one may guess, of clay and the "ally" of alabaster. More grandiose in appearance and sound is the "barrie," the glass marble decorated with coloured bars. Other popular varieties are the "gull, the "knuck," and the "chuck."

Power From The Wind

Almost ever since the dynamo was invented attempts have been made to couple it to a wind-mill to obtain cheap power, yet it is only recently that economical generators have been developed.

Following success in Denmark, and with the greater knowledge of aerodynamics gained from modern aeronautical reasearch there has been a renewed interest in the subject with an investigation by the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Council.

A detailed survey has been made of wind velocity and distribution all over the British Isles and it has been found that the average speed of the wind varies with the distance from the coast. So "contour" lines of equal wind speed follow the out-line of the country. The Butt of Lewis has the highest average wind-speed throughout the year at 17.6 m p h. the lowest is at inland towns such as Leicester with 6. m p h.

While there are problems still to be solved, the generation of power from the wind is a stage nearer.

Mystery City

The Government of Kenya has recenly taken over the mystery city of Gedi, ten miles south of Malindi.

Though this ruined city was discovered over twenty-five years ago, its origin is still an unsolved riddle.

One theory is that Gedi may have been one of the many Arab towns which were built in medieval times by migrating Arabs from Southern Arabia. Within its hundred acres are five mosques, and among the relics which have been unearthed are jars and pottery from as far afield as China and Siam.

Now that Gedi is to form part of a National Park, it will be under the care of Professor J. S. Kirkman, Warden of Kenya's historical sites.

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

The Bombay City and Suburban Balkan ji-Bari Units celebrated the Annual Children's Day most befittingly at Santa Cruz. Boys and girls gathered at the railway station early in the morning and went in a huge procession to the Gujerati Stree Mandal Hall. A little child performed the National Flag hoisting ceremony. Shri Gendial Malik related short stories on Dr. Annie Besant, Shrimati Baiben Moolji Dayal on Mahatma Gandhi, and Shri C. K. Kundar on Balkan-ji Bari. Children had variety entertainments, games and rambles to Juhu sea-beach. They took their lunch and shared together the light refreshments kindly offered by the Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari. To its workers and to the workers of all Balkan-ji-Bari Units, congratulations! And to the children of the Balkan-ji-Bari, many happy returns of the day!

Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari Unit celebrated the Day on almost the same lines, under the presidentship of Shri M.D. Rajpal, Assistant Collector, Malegaon Prant.

The Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a function at the Hindu College amphitheatre under the presidentship of Shri Radha Raman. The programme included short speeches on Gandhiji's life and his teachings and singing of Ram-Dhun and other devotional songs.

Kashmere Gate Balkan-ji-Bari organised a film show. A large number children enjoyed the films, including Indian, Festivals, Community Manners, Human Salvage, How Match Box Is Made, and two stories of Hare and Tortoise and the Two Bears. Gandhi Prayers were conducted by Brothers Santosh Bhatnagar and Brij Kishore. Rouse Avenue Balkan-ji-Bari had a successful variety entertainment performance consisting of songs, dances, mimicries, recitations and comic dramatical pieces, which were much appreciated by the members.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations work is going on with a great speed and heat: With the co-operation of all concerned, the functions are bound to be a grand success!

I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks a very beautifully coloured picture of Hones, sent by Sister Roshan K. Irani of Tardeo. She is going to be a great artist, I expect.

Well, you may also send me your little contributions—stories, essays, games, tricks, puzzles, riddles, smiles, photographs, drawings, etc., and if found suitable, I shall only be too happy to publish them in this "Corner"!

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (That postal address is enough). He will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you....All right Cheerio and more again next week!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21.

TWO OF THE OLDEST WORKERS

Two of the oldest and most loyal workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan—ji—Bari—Brothers Jayant Pandya (left) and Bhanu Pandya (right) of Ghatkopar.

OUR LEADERS AT THE BALKAN-JI-BARI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (left) and Shri Morarji Desai (right) amidst children of the Ghatkopar Balkan—ji—Bari. They enjoyed chats with the children.

ACE FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM

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(Continued from page 6)

edly to enter the fort by the southern side.

This was the time for the soldiers of the Polygar army inside the fort to pounce upon the Company's men. The moment Lt. Collins, next in command to Col. Banerman entered the fort, he was done to death by a dagger thrust by Velláyya Thevan, one of the bravest soldiers of the Polygar army. Both the armies were engaged in the terrible battle, and there were heavy casualties on both sides.

Commander Banerman was cocksure when he set his foot on the soil of Panchalankurichi that with the assistance of his trained soldiers he would be able to achieve success in an hour. Despite 7 hours' strenuous and terrible fighting, there was no improvement in the situation. Facing guns, the Panchalankurichi army, though greatly handicapped by the absence of many trained soldiers, who had gone to the jatra, fought with patriotic instincts. Even the British soldiers were stunned by the remarkable bravery and zeal with which the Polygar army fought with the army of the East India Company. The ammunition was exhausted and the guns remained idle. Commander Banerman was bitterly sore at heart at not being able to achieve the object for which the army was despatched to Panchalankurichi.

Ammunition Exhausted

Temporarily stopping the battle, Banerman sent an urgent message to Palayamcottah (a place near Tinnevelly) for the immediate despatch of more ammunition. In the meantime the company's soldiers were posted in all strategic places of the fort, so that Veera Pandyan might not effect his escape. When the Polygar came to know of the secret despatch for ammunition, he and his men held a conference and came to the decision that, with the arrival of more ammunition, it was likely the scales would be turned against them; and it would be in their interests to escape from the fort, so that they could gather more men from other parts and resume fighting against the Company. Veera Pandyan, along with a handful of his trusted men, stealthily escaped from the fort at dead of night. Day dawned and Banerman, when he came to know of Veera Pandyan's escape, raved like a mad man. Without getting disheartened, he set himself to the task of devising ways and means to capture Veera Pandyan. He sent word to many Polygars asking them to despatch their men in various directions in search of Veera Pandyan.

Veera Pandyan had a number of enemies and friends among the Polygars, and to his enemies Banerman made tempting offers of Company's presents and favours, if he was brought to him; and to his friends he wrote that the news of his arrival might be communicated to him as he had to discuss terms of friendship with him on behalf of the Company.

Escape Once Again

Veera Pandyan wandered from place to place unmindful of rain, sun and fatigue and reached Koilpatty. The news reached the ears of the Polygar of Ettiyapuram who, with a view to get more favours from the Company secretly communicated to Banerman the news of his arrival at Koilpatty and also asked him for the early despatch of some trained soldiers. Hundreds of soldiers under the command of one Dallas came and the combined armies of the Company and the Polygar of Ettiyapuram encircled the place occupied by Veera Pandyan and his men. There was no time to lose. He and his men, with swords in their hands boldly faced the combined armies and there was a heavy loss of lives on both sides. In the confusion Veera Pandyan and sixty of his men escaped and reached Thirukalambur on the outskirts of Pudukottah, whose Polygar was a staunch loyalist of the East India Company. After coming so near to Pudukottah, he thought that it would be discourteous on his part to leave without seeing the Polygar of Pudukottah and so he and his men wended their way to Pudukottah. On the way, they were greeted by some officials of Pudukottah, who they said, were ordered by the Polygar of Pudukottah to welcome and take them to Pudukottah.

Arrival At Pudukottah

On arrival, the Polygar of Pudukottah embraced Veera Pandyan and extended his warm greetings to him, and expressed outwardly that he was fortunate to be the host of such a distinguished personage. Beneath the outward embrace, there lurked the Pudukottah Polygar's venomous and treacherous intentions. A separate palace was set apart for Veera Pandyan and his men, and they were lavishly entertained by the Pudukottah Polygar.

In the meantime, the host, the Polygar of Pudukottah, secretly communicated the news of the arrival of Veera Pandyan and his associates to Commander Banerman and urged on him the imperative necessity of immediately sending to Pudukottah sufficient military force to capture Veera Pandyan.

Accordingly the military arrived at Pudukottah on the afternoon of the 1st October, 1799. Though after a day's stay there, he expressed to the Pudukottah Polygar his desire to leave the place, he was persuaded by the latter to stay with him for some more days. The Polygar of Pudukottah also volunteered to use his influence with the E. I. Company in bringing about an amicable settlement between Veera Pandyan and the Company.

Polygar's Treachery

Just to oblige him Veera Pandyan stayed at Pudukottah for a week, and on the last day of that week, the military force sent by Banerman came and surrounded the palace, which was occupied by Veera Pandyan. On that particular day, at the request of the Pudukottah Polygar he and his men, had a sumptuous dinner and were enjoying sound sleep on the terrace of the palace. When he and his brother, Doraisingh heard the sound of footsteps they rose from their beds only to see before them an army in full array. Doraisingh and others, mad with frenzy, picked up bamboo sticks which were stored there and killed many of the Company's soldiers. While they were about to proceed to the place where the Polygar of Pudukottah was hiding, in order to wreak their vengeance on him, the Rani entreated Doraisingh to spare her lord.

Veera Pandyan, highly magnanimous as he always was, commanded his brother to stop doing such a rash act and said:—"We are the guests of the Pudukottah Polygar, and it is a sin to kill him. Throw down the bamboo sticks". Odds were against Veera Pandyan. He and his brother remained stationary.

Still the company's soldiers had not the courage to go near them. "Why do you stand there like statues? I have no weapons and you can do what you like". Saying this, he stretched out his hands. The soldiers handcuffed Veera Pandyan and his associates and brought them to Cheyyar near Tinnevelly.

On behalf of the Company, Banerman pronounced death sentence on Veera Pandyan. It was decided to execute the sentence within an hour of the pronouncement of judgment. Even before the fixed time, the loyal and servile Polygars, including the two traitors—Polygars of Ettiyapuram and Pudukottah—who were responsible for his downfall had assembled at the spot.

His End

Under a big tree Veera Pandyan stood on a chair with a cheerful countenance.

When a British soldier came near him to fix the noose around his neck, he violently pushed him aside and himself fixed the noose and gave a jerk to the chair which rolled away. This took place on the 16th October, 1799. Thus ended the remarkable career of a patriotic citizen who till his death never submitted to the Company's authority.

Even today the people of those parts pay obeisance at the spot where he was executed.

FANATICISM IN SADDLE

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(Continued from Page 25)

seems to draw the conclusion that it would be a good thing if Russia were prosperous. Trade across the Iron Curtain ought to be encouraged. Everything possible should be done to turn the attention of Russians to the internal development of their own country. I admit that the Russians make these things difficult, but it is bound to take time and patience to dispel their suspicions.

Liberal education is the most difficult to secure of our three requisites. Russians will have none of it, the United States has less of it year by year.

Consider the case of Dr. Lattimore, who was accused of being a traitor for saying things about China which every well-informed person knew to be true, and which it was to America's interest to have known by those who make American policy. In this respect matters will not improve until there is more sense of security, at least for a few years ahead. To create such a sense, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, is the main duty of statesmen in our time.

If peace is to be rendered secure, world government must be our goal. Many difficulties stand in the way, and I do not think these difficulties can be overcome in less than fifty years. Meanwhile, the peace of the world must be preserved somehow, by expedients and makeshifts and a general realisation of what is at stake for mankind. The world has to learn economic commonsense; different races have to treat each other as equals; and there must be tolerance as regards differences of creed. If there is no great war, natural tendencies will probably promote these things. And if, at last, it becomes possible to create a stable world government, mankind may enter upon a period of prosperity and well-being without parallel.

Bernard Gimbel, the New York department store owner, has always been interested in Sunday schools. Once he addressed a group of youngsters on the lower East Side. After his talk he asked if there were any questions.

"Yes, sir", one little miss said promptly. "How much is that big French doll in your window?"

PAINTER OF ROOF OF THE WORLD

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(Continued from Page 7)

creates curiousity to know what is beyond. Both are symbols of the defences of Nature against Man who always seeks to conquer Nature."

Thirty-eight-year-old Kanwal has visited Tibet as many as five times. His first trip was as a member of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society's Expedition, when still a student of the Calcutta Government School of Arts in 1938. His second visit was in 1939 with the British Mission, headed by Sir Basil Gould, Political Officer in Gangtok, representing the British Government at the installation ceremonies of the 14th Dalai Lama. This was soon followed by another trip to West Tibet —to Mount Kailas and Manasarovar Lake.

Of his journeys to Tibet, Kanwal says: "I have visited Tibet five times. Still I feel there is something left behind and that I should go back to finish that something which I should do."

A selection of his works on Tibetan landscape, life and monasteries is reproduced with this article. They are by no means representative of his vast production of various subjects of Tibet but have been just reproduced to depict the ease with which Kanwal handles his subjects and with a refreshing candour.

The Paintings

In my talks with Kanwal, I gathered these impressions relating to the art works reproduced:

POTALA PALACE IN LHASA: This is a study in bright sunshine painted in light water-colour. The avenue shown here links the Potala Palace, the winter resort of the Dalai Lama, with Norbulingka, the summer residence. This one-mile long avenue was built for the 13th Dalai Lama to drive his car, presented by the British Government.

"The view of Potala at a distance of about five miles created a sensation in my heart as the golden roof of the palace supported by a massive structure glistened in the sun. Every step you go nearer and nearer, Potala grips you more and more. That impression is still in my mind", says Kanwal.

THE BUTTER FESTIVAL AND THE RIDERLESS HORSE RACE: Both these sketches were done in the month of February during the celebrations marking the Enlightenment of the Lord Buddha. The two paintings have their setting in Lhasa.

The pyramids or Tormas in different colours are all made of butter and symbolise the life of Buddha. In the evening thousands of butter lamps are placed before the Tormas.

The riderless horse race, also held in the month of February, is contested by the best ponies entered by officers of the Tibetan Government. The race is run on a seven-mile-long course through the streets of Lhasa and the winner is presented to the Dalai Lama as a gift.

MAHJONG IN LHASA: Mah Jong was once the most popular game in Lhasa but it became such an obsession with Government officials that work was being neglected. The game was banned. The painting shows a typical Mah Jong group of devotees who now can do so only on the quiet—and probably face a hundred lashes of "double count" if caught!

MANASAROVAR LAKE: Kanwal has given us here a setting of bitter cold, the evening twilight, with the setting sun in the distant horizon beating down on the mountain peak in the background, and the Manasarovar presenting a picture of crystal clear blue, like a blue jaeger, while the approaches to it are guarded by a slender scraggy platoon of rocky projections of peaks surrounding this vast 64-square-mile sheet of water. The sky has a brownish red hue while the reflection from the mirror-like lake gives a bluish white tinge to the base of the mountain range. Situated at a height of 15,000 feet on the slopes of Mount Kailash. Many pilgrims have a dip in its sacred waters.

MOUNT KAILASH: Situated at a distance of about two months' journey by pony and trekking from Simla, at a height of 22,000 feet, the sight of Kailash creates an "impression that can never be wiped out." Kanwal says:

"Still I cannot analyse how the curves of a mountain or the colour of a landscape could thrill the human mind so much. Uptil now, I have painted as many as twelve impressions of Kailash. In each individual picture I find there is something lacking.'

The scene reproduced is on the way to the Diraphong Gumba (monastery). Tibetans perform what is known as the Parikarma for the 32-mile-circumference of the pilgrims' route, which takes him upto a height of 18,600 feet. Parikarma is a form of complete prostration with outstretched hands, which make a mark on the spot where they touch. The pilgrim stands on that particular spot and again prostrates himself and he continues this process till he has reached the highest spot permitted. Indian pilgrims take their bath in Gaurikund in the half frozen water. It is said that some Tibetan pilgrims start Parikarma right from their houses which sometimes may be 800 to 1,000 miles away, taking months and months to reach Kailash.

Towards the end, Kanwal remarked: "Truly speaking, I have met Viceroys and Governors, Maharajas and Princes, millionaires and magnates, but on an equal basis. But the things that are fresh in my mind are:

"The piercing eyes of the Dalai Lama, the sight of Mount Kailash and the 'darshan' of Mahatma Gandhi a few months before his death. There is something spiritual behind all this. It is a thrill I can never forget. One does not feel it for the reality....".

HOW TO INTERPRET YOUR DREAM

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(Continued From Page 4)

grasp the complex artistic symbolism of our dreams.

4. But we can understand our dreams—if we have the will, the patience, the intelligence and the courage to do so.

Two Useful Guides

Dr. Karen Horney, from her intensive experience as a psychoanalyst, offers two useful guides for dream interpretation:

"One is that dreams do not give a photographic, static picture of feelings or opinions but are primarily an expression of tendencies. It is true that a dream may reveal to us more clearly than our waking life what our true feelings are: love, hatred, suspicion or sadness otherwise repressed may be felt in dreams without constraint ....Dreams give voice to our strivings, our needs, and often represent attempts at solution of conflicts that are bothering us.

"The second principle to be mentioned here is that a dream is not understood until we can connect it with the actual provocation that stimulated it...." (It hardly would be enough, for instance, if the ambitious young businessman mentioned earlier simply saw his dream as a vague warning against over-competitiveness. To reap full benefit, he would need to figure out what specific situation brought the dream on. Further, he would need to take the dream-warning to heart and try to do something about it in his everyday life. Without this connection with actual life, dream analysis would be only an ineffectual intellectual game).

Nightmares

Anxiety occurs in dreams when the problem faced is too hot to handle. The dream may point to some truth which undermines the dreamer's shaky pretenses; the dream may point to some solution which the dreamer hasn't the courage to try in real life; the dream may expose "shocking" wishes, feelings, impulses. Such "nightmares" are interpreted in the same way as ordinary dreams:

A married woman dreamed that she and her husband were both sitting in the back seat of a speeding automobile. Nobody was in the front seat. She was terrified as the car roared wildly down the road. Then it smashed through a fence and bogged down in a swamp. Her husband struggled out. She called to him for help. He said, "You'll have to walk on your own feet"

She awoke in a panic.

Later, as she mulled over the dream, these thoughts came to her: "I was in the back seat..... nobody was driving ...the car was out of control.....I can't drive very well....Sam (her husband) is too reckless...He should have carried me instead of yelling at me to walk on my own fee.....?

As this last thought occurred, something CLICKED. She grew agitated, but forced herself to examine her finding. "Yes," she finally admitted to herself, "I expect Sam to carry me. And though I don't trust his driving, I expect him to drive."

Real Problem

Thus she began to get some insight into a real problem: her inability to assume responsibility for herself, her expectation that her husband would steer her and carry her through life. And, to add to the conflict, she saw that she lacked confidence in his ability to do so.

You'll notice that this woman didn't analyze her dream by direct reasoning. Rather, she let her mind wander over the incidents Then an idea "clicked". This method of working on a dream is called "free association." Out of the parade of queer and sometimes unpleasant ideas that march through your mind as you consider some aspect of a dream, a certain item may suddenly ring a bell. Then it is up to you to discover what this particular "association" tells you about the meaning of your dream.

The woman's nightmare illustrates one point about dreams which many of us overlook In her dream she was quite angry at her husband for telling her to "walk on her own feet". Yet she dreamed the dream—not her husband. Dreams are like very private theatres: we write the play, we direct the action, we play all the parts and we are the audience.

Thus it was the woman herself who fashioned the action of her husband in the dream. And this action tells her very little about her husband as he actually is, but rather shows her her own attitude toward him. We always dream about ourselves.

Need V. Fear

Let's look at a more difficult case of dream interpretation:

A young woman, engaged to be married, dreamed she was traveling in a Pullman berth. She had on no nightgown. She slipped from her berth went across the aisle and climbed into bed beside a strange yet somehow attractive man. Just as he aroused, the curtains were jerked open and there stood her fiance, looking accusingly at her.

She awoke feeling shaken and ashamed. She became so worried that she consulted a psychoanalyst. She told him of the dream.

The analyst asked: "As you climbed into the other berth, what were your feelings?"

"I don't know It seemed natural enough and inviting —until I actually found myself in bed with this complete stranger."

"And then?" asked the analyst.

"Then it was horrible—especially when my finance saw me there" "This strange man—does he remind you of anyone?"

"No, I don't think so", said the young woman. "Wait, this is funny: he looked a little like my finance:"

"Isn't it possible that he represents your fiance?"

"But then why did I feel so ashamed? I don't see how the stranger could represent my fiance".

"It's not exactly that the stranger represents him, but more that the stranger represents your attitude toward him"—

"That's preposterous. I love him. Why should I feel so miscrable about being with him in a dream?"

The analyst answered: "The dream seems to show your need for affection and intimacy. And at **the same time your fear of it. You arrange to enter an intimate situation, then abruptly prevent it. Something in you seems to fear real closeness, loving and being loved".**

It was only after considerable psychoanalytic help that the young woman could face the fact that she did have a hidden fear of true intimacy, and also buried feelings of being unlovable.

The Key

If you want to understand your own dreams:

Consider your dream as a letter written by yourself to yourself, about youself. Then try to discover what you are trying to tell yourself about yourself.

Try to see what problem the dream reflects—and what attempts at solution it offers.

If you are baffled by the dream, let your mind wander over it in "free association". Think of it, one scene at a time. If you feel a click, stop and consider.

As soon as you get the drift of the dream, try to connect it with your past—and remember an hour ago is as much "past" as 50 years is.

Finally, try to put the insight gained from the dream into action; get your waking self connected with your dreaming self. If you use your dreams in this way they will give you real help toward self-understanding and self-achievement

PARTNERS-FRIENDS-AND SWEETHEARTS

World popular comedian and screen star DANNY KAYE out for an evening's fun in Hollywood. She writes his music managers his affairs and sees that he is socially and romantically happy after business hours.

LOOKS CAN BE DECEIVING

A BANKER I KNOW was very bald and was so self-conscious of his gleaming pate that he wore a hat in his bank during business hours. Every week the janitor of the bank presented a check and drew his wages. One day, as he was putting the money in a worn and greasy wallet, the banker called to him.

"Look here, Joe" he said. "why don't you let some of that money stay in the bank and keep an account with us?"

"Well, sir" replied the janitor, studying the straw hat the banker wore. "I'm afraid." You always look like you was suddenly going to take off for somewhere".

Hope Retrieved

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(Continued from Page 5)

fell upon her face; he could see the breasts heaving steadily, up and down.

"Oh! Why did you save me?" the lady muttered, with the slow approach of consciousness.

Vijay gazed at her, half-amused and half-interested. A deep glow had settled on his checks.

"You are too young and beautiful to die, Asha," he remarked. For, before him, on the sands was his runaway sister. The girl sat up with a jolt. Her whole body vibrated with sudden joy. She fell sobbing into her brother's arms and placed her head against his throbbing chest.

"Vijay, my darling brother," was all she could utter.

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There was a long silence. The surprise and joy had dumbfounded both the young persons. The cripple's face had lit up with all the ardency of one who had found his dearest thing on earth. His fingers were nervously playing with the sand. He was overcome with emotion. It was Vijay, however, who dispelled the hush.

"Do you know Asha?" the youth told her excitedly "I am working, Asha, working for my living."

Silent admiration was his sister's only answer. She was toying with his collar.

"And Asha," Vijay continued, "I have very good friends here; friends, who will always help me and who have enabled me to build up a livelihood."

"You are a man, Vijay, but I am a widow. What hope have I?" asked the other feebly.

"Foolish! That is only a man-made barrier, built up by a tiny orb of society. We will break it!" the youth warmly cried out. "You are young and strong. There is hope even for a cripple and yet you feel despondent."

The girl however, kept quiet. Her doubts were as yet not quite dispelled.

"Do you know, Asha?" Vijay continued, after a moment, "how many there are, in this world, like me? Crippled and disabled! Some cannot see the world and its beauty: they are blind. Some have no hands; some no legs. Others are invalids for life, lying in hospital beds, every moment expecting Death's scythe to cut them oc from worldly surroundings. Are they not your brothers, Asha?" You can illumine a few such darkened hearts. They need women like you, to tend them and comfort them. They have no other hope in life!"

"What can I do?' queried the other.

"You can become a nurse. I have a friend in the police-hospital. He will do everything for you. Will you, Asha?"

"Yes!' firmly answered the relict.

Both of them got up. The tall cripple looked down into his sisters upturned eyes. With a laugh he remarked:

"Just imagine! You walking into the water like a perfect young fatalist, as though the sea has not had its fill of victims."

Asha blushed.

"And Gopal-bhayya called you a 'milksop'. She commented.

"Forget them all Asha. We will will begin a new life, amidst new surroundings."

Devout thanksgiving illumined two rustic hearts

"By ourselves....all alone! Asha eagerly whispered and a smile lit-up her tear-stained face.

A few minutes later, two happy young souls marched off from the place to face life bravely companions in happiness and sorrow—a lame brother and his widowed sister.

Only Flaw!

A letter to Wilhelm, II, Emperor of Germany, from Admiral Brin, the Italian designer:—

"The ship which your Imperial Highness has designed would be the mightiest, the most terrible, and also the loveliest battleship ever seen. It would have a speed which has not yet been attained; its armour would surpass that of anything now afloat; its masts would be the highest in the world; its guns would outrange any others. And the inner appointments are so well arranged that for the whole crew, from the captain down to the cabin boy, it would be a real pleasure to sail in her.

"This wonderful vessel has only one fault. If she were put into the water she would sink like a lump of lead."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Course of art organisation—Omission of requisite spade-work—Scope beyond surface revival—Steps essential to reorganisation—Role of museums in education—Shakespeare's plays in India—To systematic building activities.

INDIA has attained freedom. Indian arts should, therefore, be expected to be again on their way to progress. This will be assumed as a logical conclusion in view of the conditions which are seemingly favourable to them, but to arrive at it, a great deal has to be achieved for which systematic and sustained effort is essential.

The prevalent mentality to treat art as a light subject, if not a trifle, militates against accomplishment of the task which lies ahead.

Spade-Work

Freedom has brought into vogue the term "national" as a connotation of any artistic endeavour. It has, thus, stimulated the tendency to an absurd approach to the province of art in placing the last things first. Nationalism in art is an ideal which cannot be realised overnight. To attain it, much spade-work whose scope has yet to be determined has to be done. In the present circumstance, every Indian art needs to be thoroughly reorganised and then it has to be built up as a national institution—a process which would run through years.

The foundation has to be prepared. The structure has to be planned and then the ultimate goal has to be clearly defined; but at present such essentials of art organisation are overlooked, and haphazard attempts are, instead, made to set up something which is a mere make-believe. Faulty conception, lack of imagination and loose thinking are bound to lead every plan in the wrong direction even if it is formulated with the best of motives.

During the foreign regime, state patronage was not extended to any Indian art, nor was any banned by legislation or ordinance. However the attitude of non-intervention was not sustained by impartiality or sympathy for Indian arts. Gates were thrown freely open to western arts which overran—the field driving indigenous arts to take shelter in corners. The other pernicious effect of the official attitude of non-intervention was insidious recession of arts from life in which they were integrated by a natural process.

Reaction In Surface Revival

The prolonged period of passive persecution was followed, at last, by a reaction in initiation of the revivalistic movement. The latter, in its turn, proved to be a failure to the extent that it was not well-planned and all-embracing, nevertheless it had something on its side which could be counted as its achievement. It led to introduction of Indian painting and crafts in the curriculum of training in the Government schools of art and to creation of demand, though, it was feeble and uncertain, for mural and casel paintings in the traditional style. The position is still, more or less the same. Dance is another art which has almost followed a similar course.

Surface—revival, which was the effect of the reaction, is now taken as the foundation, model and also goal of art and dance. Analogous to them is also the condition of music particularly in Northern India, and here lies the blunder which no revivalist or art-planner with deep understanding and sound judgment should ever commit. The revival in the form in which it is attempted today will amount to repetition of certain forms and models and will be influenced by sophisticated trends which are boosted as development. It will rule out the rest of every art which it will not embrace within its scope; and this will be its most undesirable consequence.

Full-Range Survey

To take stock of the resources and relics of each art must be considered as the initial stage in a rational approach to it. Preferences, prejudice or personal interest should never be allowed to restrict the range of reorganisation of art. If open-mindedness and broad outlook are cultivated as qualities essential to any organisational endeavour, much of every art will be found facing the danger of extinction if it is not saved in time. Through neglect and prejudice in the years gone by, not a little of music, dance and designs was lost for good. The tragedy should not recur now.

It is not too late to ensure perpetuation of whatever has survived. A full-range survey alone will bring to light everything in the province of each art, provided it is carried out by the persons who may or may not be artists but who may be well acquainted with details of the technique and forms of the art in which they have specialised. However there are factors which have militated against the correct approach of which such a survey should form an important part. One of them is the evil of "vested interests" which has stretched its influence from the world of industry and commerce to the sphere of art.

Present Conditions

Influential society artists such as dancers and musicians who, not in a few cases, happen to be half-trained amateurs are struggling to acquire leadership and state recognition. Amaturist art, popularised by them, is a menace to the art of unsophisticated and high standards. Such artists have to be counted in the category of vested interests. Similarly educated painters, sculptors and architects trained on modern lines have proved to be formidable rivals of artists and designers of the hereditary class. In the sphere of music in the North, followers of the camps of contemporary sect-founders are out to capture the entire field by persecuting the older and difficult schools like Alap and Dhruvapad. Some of them do not hesitate to sabotage honest endeavour to propagate information or styles of music which they think, might shake their hold on the public mind. Such vested interests in the sphere of every art have round them a crowd of delettante to share their preferences and prejudice and also their ignorance and to further their cause.

Neglected artists and their schools should not expect a fair deal when their opponents exert themselves to the almost to monopolise the whole field. The trend of events gives ground for apprehension that art organisation will proceed on the lines drawn by the interested parties—both artists and dilettante—and that national art will be the label attached to every endeavour irrespective of its scope and merits. The Government, too, seems to be inclined towards such a national art movement headed by the aristocratic hierarchy in art.

In the context of art organisation on a national basis a few questions have to be considered in order to get some idea of what different arts are likely to be in future. Is art education so planned as to enable Indian artists to create something approaching the monumental art of Ajanta, Ellora and Tajmahal? Will music attain the height of the art of the great pioneers like Haridas, Soordas, Tansen and Bejoo? So far, there is nothing to prompt replies in the affirmative. If judged in the light of present conditions, the pattern of every art does not promise to be, in any way, better than it is today. It is futile to expect fulfilment of high aspirations as long as standards and goal of each art are not fixed.

Museum-Education

With the object of stimulating students' interest in the country's cultural heritage, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has worked out a scheme which centres round museums. The museums, which have been in existence, will be reorganised as educational institutions. Others will be established in the districts in which they are needed. Museum-education, if judiciously planned, will facilitate training in several subjects apart from fostering, in students, the sense of appreciation of India's art tradition and cultural concepts.

As institutions, museums have hitherto, engaged the attention only of scholars and experts, although they have attracted, as visitors, the common people in hundreds. Now the time has come when they must serve some useful purpose in life. The popular interest, which museum education of the U.P. scheme is calculated to stimulate in antiquities, should be conducive to integration of art in life. Museums will then function as living institutions—as Centres of "art for life's sake"; and to this extent they should be ultimately organised and associated with the educational system.

Good Opportunity

Arrangements are being made for the tour of the English Theatrical Company in India under the auspices of the British Council. Shakespearean plays will be the principal items in the repertoire of this company. The Indian audience will, thus, get an opportunity to witness directly these plays as traditionally staged by British artistes.

A notable feature of this company will be its staff which will consist of well-known figures in Britain's theatre-world. This is a point, which India should never miss, while selecting artistes to be sent to foreign countries. The British Council arranges art programmes for the countries in which it has established its branches, but at the same time it maintains the high standards attained by each art in Britain. India needs an organisation which can sponsor such programmes in conformity with high standards of art.

Neglect Of Architecture

At last the Government of India has thought of systematising its building activities. It has appointed a committee of four experts in order to seek advice from them on the most suitable designs and the cheapest type of building construction to be adopted for office and residential purposes. Obviously the Government has gone near the problem but is not anywhere near its full solution.

The architect, whose function it is to work out designs of buildings, is a conspicuous omission on the committee, all the four members of which are engineers. The archiect has been in the field, for a long time, with the plan and design as his well-defined province. In modern times, there should be no confusion about the special spheres of the two different experts. For the sake of designs, the Government ought to have appointed an architect or two on the committee.

Hitherto, the Government's building activities have proceeded without an architectural policy. Since it has now decided to arrive at the planning, in some form, of its constructional undertaking, it should consistently proceed to set up definite standards of architecture—an art which governs constructional work of every description. The buildings constructed in conditions of freedom, should be distinctive in their designs even if they be simple in appearance and economical in cost. The models, which were symbols of political slavery, must give place to original designs symbolising the attainment of freedom.

"DRUMMERS"

By Arisinha Rana.
(J.J. School of Art)

THE NEGRO IN HOLLYWOOD FILMS

part of the American trade-union movement, notwithstanding persisting white-chauvinist policies of the dominant leaders in the A.F. of L., C.I.O., and Railroad Brotherhoods. In the great economic struggles of organized labour since the war's end the Negro workers have played an outstandingly militant role. The effect of this marked progress in the trade-union sphere has been to advance considerably the leadership of the Negro workers in the Negro people's movement, as well as to strengthen the solidarity of Negro and white workers.

The Negro people emerged from the anti-Axis war resolved to fight on the home shores for that democracy and that equality which the United States had proclaimed as its cause before the world. Post-war reaction hit hardest the Negro masses, in the furious bipartisan offensive to rob them of their war-time gains and to impose on them the main burden of the developing economic crisis.

The white ruling class set out with new lynch-orgies, unspeakable police brutality, and intensified terror to put the Negro "back in his place." But it had to reckon with an aroused movement and a gathering militancy among the Negro people, and with a strengthened bond of Negro-and-white popular unity

Stirring Of Hope

And with every fresh blow for freedom by a people under imperialist oppression—in Indonesia, in Viet Nam, in Malaya, in Africa, in the Philippines—the resonance of solidarity rings in the breasts of the Negro people here. What new stirrings of hope, what new flashes of the oncoming freedom the liberation of the Chinese people has sent into the hearts and minds of the American Negro masses!

The anger and fighting mood of the Negro people are evidenced in all areas of struggle upon the American scene. In the forceful words of Robert Thompson, in Political Affairs for June, 1949:

In the present period, the Negro people occupy a unique position in the front of struggle against American imperialism. Everywhere they are the first targets of the growth of fascist reaction and chauvinist nationalism, fighting back. At a time when American imperialism is proclaiming the divine right of Anglo-Saxons to run the world, it is confronted with a mounting struggle of 13 million Americans of African descent for a position of equality in American economic, social, and political life. The Negro people are a unique ally of the American working class.

These are the facts that are behind the Truman Administration's "New Look" posturings before the Negro people. The President's "Civil Rights" fanfare, in conjunction with the entire "Fair Deal" and "Welfare State" masquerade, expresses the need to recognize the growing militancy of the Negro people, in the context of the strengthened position of the world peace camp and the developing peace movement in our country. And the compulsions upon the counting-house in Wall Street and upon the White House in Washington have their reflection in the studio of Hollywood.

With this political situation for background, we are now in a position to discuss the current series of Hollywood films dealing with aspects of American Negro life.

Underlying Strategy

The treatment of Negro themes and characters by Hollywood, during successive periods in the past fifty years, has borne a clear relationship to the concrete political programme of monopoly capital in each of these given periods. Each phase of Hollywood policy in this regard may be viewed in a frame of reference of the particular stage of advance of the Negro people's movement, and of its alliance with the American working class.

While making certain concessions on the screen, designed to "adjust" to the Negro people's forward movement, the controlling interests have sought tenaciously to retain the cliches and discriminations of the past in one form or another. These concessions, being tactical in character, have always been utilized by monopoly capital with a view to furthering and strengthening its basic strategy.

The objective of that strategy is to perpetuate the myth of "white supremacy" in order to hold back the developing labour-Negro alliance for the common struggle against fascism and imperialist war; to weaken the fight of the trade unions and white progressives for a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, for the abolition of the poll tax, and for the outlawry of lynching; to prevent the organization and the full integration of the Negro workers into the trade unions, in order to hamper the unification of the white and Negro workers in a powerful American labour movement.

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(Continued from Page 10)

It is the objective of that strategy at all times, to undermine the movement of the Negro people and to prevent it from developing its full force, and to keep the Negro people from understanding the true basis and nature of their oppression. The objective is to keep them from understanding that the lynch-law and Jim-Crow discrimination and segregation are inspired by Wall Street and Southern landlord reaction. The objective is, furthermore, to keep from the Negro people the truth of the scientific teaching of the Communist Party that their oppression is national in essence, and that their struggle is fundamentally a struggle for national liberation. It is the objective of that strategy to weaken the ties of the Negro people with the white workers and other popular allies and thereby to retart the general working-class struggle for emancipation from capitalism. It is the aim of that strategy to isolate the Negro people's movement and rob it of self-confidence; and, finally, thus to prevent the Negro people from taking the anti-imperialist road to national liberation.

"Negro Interest"

It is in this larger framework that we must examine the new series of Hollywood "Negro interest" films, so far represented by Home of the Brave, Lost Boundaries, Pinky, and Intruder in the Dust.

One key question can lead us to a keener understanding of these films, and their role in monopoly capital's blueprint for dividing and conquering. It demands the fullest analysis and the clearest answer. Far more than the application of mere labels, such as "progressive" or "reactionary," must be yielded from our examination of these films. For with them, Hollywood has forged a cultural weapon. It now assumes the appearance of a crusading sword, raised in defense of the Negro people. But what hand holds the hilt? Is it aimed accurately at the deep roots of oppression—or is it aimed and wielded, after all, against the Negro people? Let us watch the sword in action.

Our key question, then, is: Does this new film cycle signify a real advance in Hollywood's treatment of the Negro?

It cannot be disputed that, in a formal sense, these films seem to leave behind the traditional Hollywood cliche Negro. Their central themes and characters do not seem to bear the mark of the Uncle Tom stereotype; or the viciously libellous sub-human brute type; or the "comic relief" calumny a la Stepin Fetchit; or the bucolic myth of laughing, inging, romping, happy-all-the-day field hands possessed of the mentality of children and blessed with a natural contentment that makes the idea of freedom a rude Northern interference.

In each of the four motion pictures, we see an attempt, or at least the outward intent, to make a serious and dignified presentation of the Negro, in a full-drawn central role. The hero or heroine moves through unfolding dramatic situations that are calculated to evoke (within the limitations of the film's ideology) the sympathetic response of the audience for the Negro protagonist. The composite Negro protagonist emerges from this film series with qualities of moral courage, devotion and principled conduct. Not all of these qualities apply equally to each of the Negro central characters in the films. Nevertheless, we have in these films what would seem at very long last the Negro come into his own in the screen drama.

So obviously does this represent a sharp departure from Hollywood's past patterns that, to those who are content with first impressions, these films constitute nothing short of a revolutionary change. Regardless of what must be said in criticism—and what must be said here is 'fundamental' criticism—it would be anything but realistic not to see in this new screen depiction of the Negro the fact that the advancing movement of the Negro people, together with their white labour and progressive allies, has forced a new tactical concession from the enemy. At the same time, it would be even more unrealistic not to see in this very concession a new mode—more dangerous because more subtle—through which the racist ruling class of our country is today re-asserting its strategic ideology of "white supremacy" on the Hollywood screen.

QUITS SCREEN TO JOIN CHURCH

Colleen Townsend, former Screen Star, who gave up a career at Hollywood, returned from a three-months' missionary tour of France, Switzerland and Luxembourg seen at the chapel of the Pasedena College, California.

Thoughts On A Secondhand Bookshop

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(Continued from page 3)

Whether a critical, causal or voracious reader one is able to pick up one's choice with the added advantage of bargaining

For those who believe that libraries are not made but grow, they offer great scope. With judicious selection you could, at much less cost and in a few years, surround yourself with books of your choice and make your library a place of happiness, character, personality and not the least the envy of your friends. There is in them such a variety—rare, old and modern—that you are in a quandry as to what to choose and what not. It at times poses the question whether a new bookshop offers such a collection. Perhaps not!

It is no doubt a pleasant thing to be left a library as a legacy or presented with one. But more often such a collection does not appeal and creates in you the feeling that "they are mine and I am theirs." This is because they are not an expression of your individual taste.

Mixed Feelings

Buying your own books symbolises your taste, but the purchases of second-hand books create a history of their own. They tell you the circumstances under which they were purchased. They tell you the search made, the manner in which you higgled about their cost, and the mixed feelings you had to endure as to whether it was a bargain or you paid too much.

They also tell you what prompted you to buy them. It may be a chance conversation with a friend, an appealing passage causally seen or a fine moral gleaned. It may also be a source of inspiration and act as an incentive for greater achievement.

Though you may go to these second-hand bookshops with the intention of looking for the book of your choice, you involuntarily look at something else—perhaps an arresting title, a significant passage casually seen, a soul-stirring book about which you heard or read about.

You are momentarily lost in a maze of thought. A realisation that you are in the presence of the spirits of authors long dead and forgotten-but whose words still live—and living take hold of you. You begin to live with them for a while and in so doing your emotions are stirred.

A stupefaction takes hold of you and you are in a quandry as to what to select. Like a flash of lightening you probably recall to mind the words of Michael Verinus who said "to collect rare books is a splendid distinction; but it is a more useful thing often to turn over one book."

Stirred by this thought you think of the wasted hours. May be you also think of your journey's end and have a sigh recalling that you had opportunities but complacently let them slip by. You then suddenly arouse yourself from your reverie and take not only the book of your choice but something more.

Bitten by the germ of a second-hand bookshop you resolve to come back possibly saying with Southey:

"My days among the dead are passed:
Around me I behold,
Where'er those casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day."

MARVELS OF PYRAMIDS

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(Continued from page 2)

abounded on such occasions they were quite unwilling to relinquish when they departed this world. The calendar of feasts, therefore, was a matter of great importance to them. In their tombs, the nobles of the Pyramid-Age set up extraordinary life—like stone or wooden portrait statues. The statue was concealed in a secret chamber (Serdab) hidden in the mass of the tomb. It was evidently supposed that this portrait statue might serve as a body for the disembodied, who might thus return to enjoy a semblance at least of bodily presence in the temple (where also a protrait statue was erected), or again in the same way return to the tomb chapel, where he might find other representations of his body in the secret chamber (Serdab) close by the chapel.

The Giza Necropolis was used from the accession of Cheops to the throne till the end of the old kingdom (1907-2475 B.C.) The most important cemetries are those grouped around the three royal tombs. At the same time there is a cemetry, standing by itself, far away to the south of the great Pyramid; it goes back to the 26th dynasty (663 B.C.) and was in use till the Ptolomaic dynasty (330 B.C.).

Recently, excavations under the direction of Dr. Abu Bakr brought to light several mastabas and rock-tombs. In fact most of these tombs had been formerly visited by tomb-robbers who had carried away nearly all their contents; tomb-robberies were quite common throughout the various ages.

..Nevertheless some of these recently excavated tombs were found intact. The contents of one of these, were composed of the coffin with the mummy enclosed. This latter was adorned with a gold plated copper headdress (diadem).. The head band is a closed circlet of sheet metal coated inside and outside with gold leaf. To this band are attached three ornaments of sheet copper. The mummy's head was reclining on a limestone headrest.

In the burial chamber and around the coffin were found four canopic jars containing the remnants of the entrails of the body, and eight small alabaster plates and vases to be used in life after death. In the upper part of the tomb (the superstructure) was found a masterpiece of a limestone portrait-statue which shows the dexterity, skill and accuracy of the artisan of this remote civilisation. The result of the work of such fine artistic and skilled labourers would be the envy of the leading sculptors of our days with the facilities and fine tools of modern civilization.

Zodiac Back To Dendera Temple

The Dendera Temple dedicated to Hather-Aphroditis rises on a lovely site on the left bank of the Nile, some 60 kilometres North of Thebes. Its Zodiac occupied the roof of a small chapel of the temple, known as the "Zodiac Chapel".

On the 24th January 1799 a column of Bonaparte's army under the command of General Desaix, passing through Dendera, visited the Temple where the Zodiac caught the attention of Vivant Denon. The object was roughly sketched and communicated to the body of French scientists who had been brought to Egypt to study its antiquities and unravel the mysteries of its ancient alphabet and symbols which had already aroused considerable curiosity.

Lined up in front of Dendera Temple the soldiers hurrahed and clapped their hands with excitement. Public opinion was on the alert and the speculations of the scientists ran high. Some believed it to contain the secret of the origin of mankind and the date of creation; religious creeds were rocked, and at times even shattered.

In 1820, Le Lorrain was sent out from Paris to bring the Zodiac to France. The undertaking was a private affair ordered by a certain Mr. Saulnier, with the approval of the French Government and authorized in Egypt by a decree of His Highness Mohamed Aly.

Exhibited in Paris, bought by order of H. M. King Louis XVIII for the sum of 150,000 gold francs, the Zodiac was placed in the Louvre, then sent to the Royal Library and finally returned to the Louvre where it is now displayed among other Egyptian antiquities.

The temple, the architecture, and the engraved ornamentations meant to be a mapping of the sky are perfectly preserved. The Zodiac is the only missing item of the picture.

A compromise was recently reached whereby the Zodiac would be loaned and returned to Egypt for a long period of time, renewable on expiry.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

With neither side vulnerable, you are North with the following hand:

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4
♡ A J 10
◇ Q J 10 5
♣ A K 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♠	Pass	?	

WHAT do you bid?

First let's rule out the optimists who promptly start thinking in terms of slam. If partner's three bid is correct, his hand contains only six winners. (If he has seven, his correct bid would be four spades because a non-volunerable preempt is worth a three-trick overbid; it is wrong to try to economize by bidding only three when you have seven winners because when you try to shut the opponents out, you should give it everything you've got).

With only six winners in South's hand, at least five of which must be in the spade suit, you cannot have a play for slam.

As a matter of fact, although your hand figures to win four tricks you cannot be certain it will produce precisely the four tricks your partner needs to make four spades. With double stoppers and intermediate cards in the other suits, your correct bid is to try for a nine trick game by bidding three notrump. This was the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4
♡ A J 10
◇ Q J 10 5
♣ A K 6

WEST
♠ 10
♡ Q 8 7 6
◇ K 9 4 3 2
♣ Q 5 4

EAST
♠ A 2
♡ K 5 4 3
◇ A 6
♣ J 10 9 8 7

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 9 6 5 3
♡ 9 2
◇ 8 7
♣ 3 2

Against four spades, West's best lead—a heart—will defeat the contract. Declarer must finesse dummy'y ten, and when East wins with the king, his shift to the ace and another diamond is automatic. The defenders get one heart and two diamond tricks and the spade ace to set the contract. If you bid three notrump, your partner may not leave you in (although with no singleton in his hand, he should). If he does let you play three notrump, your contract cannot be defeated.

With two stoppers in every suit, the least you can win is six spades, the heart ace and the club ace-king, while the best possible defense by the opponents will not let them make more than four tricks.

THE TREMBLING EARTH

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(Continued from Page 2)

regions and parts of Japan are not volcanic in character but yet they have been frequented by earthquakes. To reconcile with these facts several modifications were proposed. Mallet suggested that a lot of water was locked up in the earth and under extreme heat become superheated steam. The hidden evolution and condensation of steam produces violent explosions which are transmitted to the surface as severe tremors. The Japanese scientist, Oomori, made a careful study of movements during earthquakes and found that there were two different types. One of them was caused by explosion of gas and the other caused by collapse of material.

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Every one is aware that birth involved pain and it is true for mountains as well. When a new babe of a mountain is born, mother earth is tormented with strain which is manifested as earthquakes. There is good reason to believe that the cause of earthquake lies in the processes which lead to formation of mountains. Several explanations are advanced as to how actually mountains are made.

That apart, the surface of the earth maintains a delicate balance between the weight of materials that stand above and the thrust of those that lie below. The normal life on earth, hinges on this balance in Nature. This tender poise is affected by stresses produced principally due to formation of mountains and also to other causes. The stresses or strains which are produced in the crust of the earth, cause it to buckle up and if this buckling or collapse is carried far enough, the rocks are fractured and rent apart. **This dislocation of the earth's surface is now conceded to be the primary cause of earthquake.**

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The source from which the earthquake originates is called the focus and the region of the surface immediately above it is known as the epicentre. In the recent Assam earthquake, the epicentre is believed to be in eastern Tibet and thus the effect was cushioned by a thousand mile distance. Otherwise the consequences would have been unthinkable. There are varieties and varieties of earthquakes; at one end we have small ones which are local, where, as at the other extreme an earth shock may be felt over hundreds of thousands of square miles, causing great loss of life and property. How quick a havoc? It is impossible to comprehend but it is a fact that the worst disaster can be spelled in the matter of some seconds. In Japan the worst shocks only lasted from 20 to 40 seconds. Only the rapid movements of the earth can be felt, while actually the motion lasts for a much longer time and these movements are too small to be noticed. Sometimes the aftershocks are numerous and persist for a long time. Once a shock is recorded what is the yardstick with which the effect is measured?

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It is reported in the present instance that the magnitude of the earthquake was 8.4. People wonder as to what this number means and think it is the jargon of the technical expert. The severity of the earthquake in any part may be gauged from its effects upon persons and objects and the effects are classified on an arbitrary scale. One of the oldest prepared was by a postmaster by name MacFarlame.

The one called Sossi-Forel scale was widely used and a modern one introduced in 1931 by Wood and Neumann. The last ranges from 1 to 12 and is based on the damage produced.

In the lowest of the scale, the earthquake is not felt at all except under very favourable circumstances. A little greater shock is recognisable; then things begin to rock as if in a craddle. The bell tolls; the pendulum swings; dishes and windows are broken; walls crack. It is felt by all; men and animals feel queer. They run out and there is damage to poorly built houses. We have reached 8 in the scale and let us pause and see what all it symbolises. The damage is considerable in ordinary buildings with partial collapse and slight in specially designed structures. Furniture is overturned and mud may be ejected in small amounts. No. 9 in the scale is signified by shifting of buildings, cracking of ground and breaking of water-pipes. The havoc is on the increase and finally there is total damage. It is horrible even to visualise it and let us thank God that Assam has been spared these horrors.

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From a thorough study of this phenomenon man has learnt much. It has been possible to estimate stable and unstable ground and to design building structures. The modern trend indicates lightness combined with strength and there is legislation in several countries regarding construction of buildings. Earthquake insurance has come into vogue. But with all this, can man predict earthquakes?

There is a belief that dogs begin to howl the previous night and horses leave their stables. There are several suggestions given which on the whole are of academical rather than practical interest. The possibility of evolving a sound method of predicting the trembling in the earth is still very remote.

STRIKING BLONDE

"COME in, Miss Gloria Glamour", I said as the tall, golden-haired girl came into my office. She sniffed suspiciously, so to prevent her bursting into tears I began my necessary questioning, with due sympathy naturally, writes 'Shriup' in "London Opinion."

"Now, Miss Glamour, about these Breach of Promise damages?" She wept pathetically, poor girl, and I determined I'd get the biggest damages possible out of the blackguard who'd trifled with this queen-like girl's affections.

"Well, you see", she sobbed, "He hit me, and....Oh, I can't tell you!" and she wept again. Hardened though I am after years of legal practice, the poor girl's evident distress really touched me.

"He hit you, did he?" I repeated softly. "Now that's just the sort of thing I want to know. Where did he hit you, and did it happen on more than one occasion?"

She struggled with her sobs.

"He hit me on the arm", she managed finally. "When I wouldn't give him back his ring, and then...Oh, it's too dreadful——" and the tears began to flow even faster than before.

"Come, come, Miss Glamour", I said kindly, "just try and tell me exactly what happened, and perhaps I'll be able to get him to settle out of court and spare you any further misery."

She died her eyes and made a visible effort to control herself, as I told her I thought I could get her £2,000 in damages.

She looked up at me, startled.

"Get me £2,000, did you say..... but——"

"No doubt you hope for more", I put in, "but it's only fair to warn you of the probable sum, and not to raise any hopes that may not be justified."

She stood up. Never have I seen such Amazonian grace and beauty.

"But it is not my damages I'm worrying so about," she explained belatedly. "It's Paul's. I got mad and knocked him down the stairs, and I'm afraid 'he'll' sue 'me.' He's in St. Crispin's hospital and they tell me he's broken his nose, three ribs, and his left ankle."

Wearily I turned over my page of notes and headed the next sheet, "Assault."

When Fred MacMurray had finished making 'The Texas Rangers', in which he was a Western bad-man, he and a friend returned to the location on a hunting trip

The two separated, and soon MacMurray found himself at the business end of a gun, being hauled off to the village jail. At first he thought it a practical joke, but after he had spent a few hours in a cell he was ripping mad.

Finally the truth came to light. Some practical joker had given the local sheriff a poster found tacked to a tree. It pictured MacMurray in his bad-man role, and proclaimed:

WANTED FOR MURDER—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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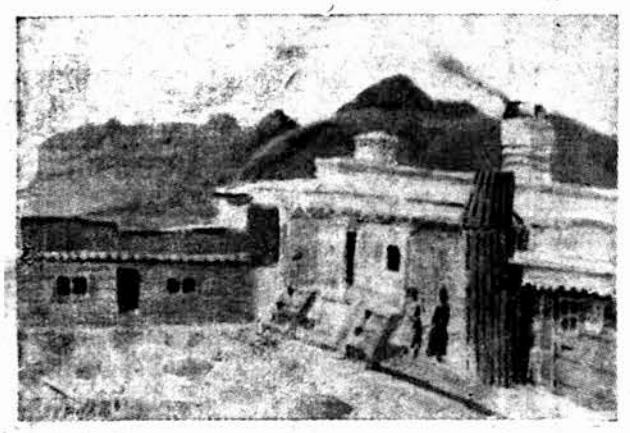
WORLD'S HIGHEST POST OFFICE



World's highest post-office on the route from Gangtok to Gyantso at Faridjong, manned by Indians, at a height of 14,400 feet.

The riderless horse race is a unique feature among Tibetans.

FRONTIER—SENTINEL

The Khyber Pass where the hillside is studded with fort after fort, manned by bearded men ready to give a hot reception to any intruder.

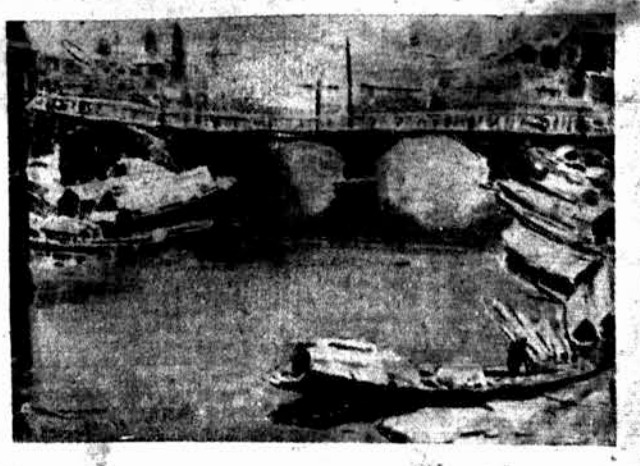
ABANDONED MONASTERY

The Shiang Gumbha Monastery now in ruins at a height of 15,000 feet

WHERE DALAI LAMA RESIDES

Potala Palace and avenue linking it with Norbulingka.

KASHMIR UNDER SNOW



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